The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATE—MR. ELLIOTT'S SPEECH.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA IN BEHALF OF HIS RACE—ABLE REVIEW OF THE DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The vote on the Civil Rights Bill was not taken at 4 o'clock, as had been agreed and ordered. The bill, consequently, went over as unfinished business. The feature of to-day's debate was the speech of Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina. Mr. Elliott is of the blackest of his race, a fact to which he referred with much feeling, in regretting that it was necessary for him, in an American Congress, to ask for civil rights. His speech was well written, and it was delivered with the earnestness and eloquence of a natural and experienced orator. The African love of melody was noticeable in the harmony of his delivery. Every sentence closed with a musical cadence. The speech manifested extended education and careful culture. It was the most praiseworthy effort yet made by a colored member. It was strange to hear a negro Congressman, within the hearing of the Supreme Court, criticise the Dred Scott decision. Mr. Elliott thought that Alexander H. Stephens showed a poor return to the country that had been so magnanimous to him, and had not learned the lesson of the war, since now he opposes civil rights; and as for Mr. Harris, of Virginia, who yesterday treated a colored Congressman with such contempt, he had to say that he would show him that a negro could be magnanimous enough not to strike at weakness, and that he would grant him the mercy of his silence, a sentiment which pleased the House so much that the Speaker could not repress the applause. The principal additional arguments on the Republican side were contained in a new view of the doctrine of the Supreme Court in the Louisiana cases, as set forth by Mr. Elliott. The position was taken that this decision does not refer to the color of the race, but to the police powers of the States, and that the questions relative to these subjects are not cognate. The court decided that the endowment of certain citizens with exclusive privilege was in contravention of the police power of the States, not that the black race had not equal rights. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were passed because the Southern States sought to evade the results of the war and the provisions of the Thirteenth Amendment, by imposing such onerous burdens and disabilities upon the colored race that their freedom was of little value. This position was plainly assumed in the decision, in which it was declared that in the light of the existing facts the most casual examination of any one of these amendments would show that they were all intended to secure the freedom of the slave race, and the full establishment of that freedom, independent of the power of the former slaveholders. It was therefore urged that the denial of the rights desired by this bill was a denial of the equal protection of the laws provided by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Democrats adduced no additional arguments. They have added nothing to the legal points of their position since the speeches of Beck and Stephens. To their prejudices, however, there is no limit. They fought the bill with much ingenuity, and sought by all possible means to revive the prejudice against the colored race. This was illustrated by the amendment of Mr. Beck, which proposed to provide that nothing in the bill should be so construed as to require hotel-keepers to place whites and blacks in the same rooms or beds, or to allow grave-diggers to lay the bones of blacks and whites at rest together. Mr. Elliott in reply to the charge that several of the Northern States excluded citizens from suffrage on account of illiteracy, made a very ingenious comparison of the relative degree of ignorance between the blacks and whites of Kentucky, the State of the member making the charge in opposition to the bill. Mr. Elliott showed from the last census that, as regards the ratio of the population of the whites and blacks respectively, in that State, the percentage of the whites who cannot write to the blacks who cannot write is as one to three.

RELIEF OF THE TREASURY—MR. KELLEY'S SCHEMES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting this evening at the rooms of W. W. Phelps, of the committee. The purpose of the committee was to secure a general interchange of the views of the members of the committee. Contrary to the general impression, the results of this conference make it probable that the committee will ultimately agree upon some definite plan. The committee are almost unanimously opposed to the Kelley resolution providing for the issue of a low-rate bond. The Ways and Means Committee heard Mr. Kelley argue at length his inflation scheme to-day, at its meeting. Mr. Kelley is determined to press the measure in the committee and House at every opportunity.

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The House Committee on Territories will, to-morrow, consider the Utah bills that have been referred to it. One of the special questions to be considered is the system of charter monopolies existing in Utah Territory. Nearly the entire Territory is now covered by these municipal charters. Mormon villages, with a population of a few hundreds, have charters embracing forty square miles of territory. By the terms of the law no land can be entered within the limits of such municipalities without consent of local authorities. This consent it is almost impossible for Gentiles to obtain. The Mormons are not disposed to grant such privileges, and if they were the Church enjoins all good Mormons to sell no lands and to grant no right of entry to lands to Gentiles. It is the purpose of one of the bills now before the House Committee on Territories to provide a remedy for this abuse, and to devise some means by which the Territory may be opened to the rapidly-increasing Gentile emigration.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It now appears probable that the appropriations for continuing work on public buildings already begun will not be materially reduced. This opinion is entertained by many prominent Congressmen, and by officers of the departments having in charge the construction of such buildings. The diversity of interests is so great that it seems impossible to discontinue the construction of any building begun, except by an entire suspension throughout the country.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Committee on Education and Labor will to-morrow consider the resolution providing for filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution created by the death of Prof. Agassiz and the resignation of Prof. Woolsey.

ONE OF MR. SUMNER'S PROJECTS.

Mr. Sumner's proposition to abolish the Bureau of Internal Revenue and collect all the internal taxes of the country by means of stamps has gone to the shades, not as is usual with such impracticable subjects, by delay and neglect, but by indefinite postponement on the unanimous recommendation of the Finance Committee. There was only a very brief and pointed discussion of it in the Senate during the morning hour, and it had no friend but Mr. Sumner himself.

THE SALARY DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

At the close of the morning hour, to-day, the Senate resumed the discussion of the Salary Repeal bill. Senator Stewart, who has always favored the increase, proposed to offer an amendment which should carry the retroactive character of the repeal, so far as members of the present Congress are concerned, back to the salary grabs of the past. Mr. Flanagan opposed the repeal in such a speech as might be expected of him. He managed to get along from the meeting of the session up to the present time with $3,000 of his salary undrawn, and said he had plenty of money besides, but, lest by some means he might lose it as a result of legislative action, he went to the Secretary's office this morning and drew it out. "Thar it is," said he, shaking before the Senate and admiring galleries, three one thousand dollar notes, and he defied any person to take it from him. He would fight for it till the last. Mr. Carpenter considered the increase right when he voted for it, and had not changed his views, but he felt himself bound to act in the Senate as the agent of the people of Wisconsin, and he knew if they could have the bill submitted to them to-day they would vote for the repeal five to one. He would therefore vote for it. He thought the demand of the people included the retroactive feature as far back as the 4th of March, and he voted, therefore, to make the compensation for the rest of this Congress such a sum as would make the salary for both years equal to $10,000, or $5,000 per year. On this point there is much variance of opinion and desires, and the difference tends to jeopardize any repeal at all. A bill of absolute repeal, to take effect from its passage, would, if brought squarely to a vote, carry both Houses by a large majority, but some personal hardship will be wrought by the retroactive feature, and many are opposed to it on principle. The result is, therefore, quite distant and uncertain. Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Conkling had a brief but interesting colloquy as to the right of the Senate to instruct its members of a conference committee, that point having been a matter of controversy when the increase was pending as an amendment to an Appropriation bill last session. Mr. Edmunds then held that the Senate might instruct its conferrees to insist that the salaries ought not to be increased, and Mr. Conkling held the reverse.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

CONVENTION OF FREIGHT OFFICERS AT BETHLEHEM—EFFECT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The general freight officers, connected with the principal railroads of Pennsylvania, New-York, and New-Jersey, met in convention in Bethlehem, Penn., to-day, and Mr. Ellis Clark, General Freight Agent of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was chosen President, and J. L. Bell, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Vice President. Although the meeting was held with closed doors, and the members present were extremely reticent, it is understood the revision of freight rates and the classification of trade were the subjects of discussion. The bearing of the new Constitution upon the Pennsylvania interests has been generally canvassed, and the general opinion is that it will not materially affect the existing system. It is known that the matters of classifying the freight transported by the several companies and determining the action upon a new schedule of rates for the interchange of freight packages, and shipment of the same without necessitating the trouble of transferring the freight at the intersections of the various lines, will receive careful attention. There also came up for discussion the clause in the new Constitution which provides for the charges to be levied upon freight to be transported to distant points, and the rates to be paid for the same. There were present at the meeting several gentlemen identified with and representing the various roads mentioned. Among these were J. Lowrie Bell, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, P. A. Wyckoff, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, John Taylor, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; B. A. Hegeman, of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; and Ellis Clark, of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was not represented, from the fact that the provision of the Constitution does not apply to them, since they have always pursued the policy of not discriminating in freight and passenger charges in favor of distant points, to the detriment of way stations.

OUTRAGES BY MEXICAN MARAUDERS—COLD WEATHER.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Jan. 6.—The El Paso *Sentinel* says: "On the night of the 27th ult. a large party of armed Mexicans crossed over from Presidio del Norte to destroy the ranch of John D. Burgess. They were provided with turpentine and other articles to burn the place, and intended to kill the proprietor and his family. Mr. Burgess had left for Fort Davis, and they were persuaded by some Mexicans living on the place to go away without other hostile demonstrations than shooting into the air and cursing the gringos. When the news reached Fort Davis, Col. Bliss sent a detachment of cavalry over there. While the cavalry were there a party of thieves crossed the river and stole every head of cattle from the ranches of Smith and Tinkham, living about twenty-five miles from the river. They escaped unpunished, but returned again on the 4th inst. and attacked the train of Mr. Sandieben, which was on the return trip from Chihuahua to San Antonio, having a large amount of specie on board. After a brief skirmish they were driven off, but it is reported that they are still following him, intent on more desperate attacks. Affairs on the border are daily growing more unsettled."

The weather has been unusually cold here during last week. The mercury this morning marked only two degrees above zero.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY'S POSITION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—The *Republican* has a special dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, which says: "The case of the State against Ex-United States Senator Pomeroy for the bribery of State Senator York, was called in the County Court here to-day. The defendant was not present, and his counsel asked for a further continuance, which was refused, and Pomeroy's bail, $20,000, was declared forfeited, with the understanding, however, that if the defendant appears for trial during this month the order of forfeiture will be rescinded. It is believed here that Pomeroy will never be tried, but, as the case stands, it puts him in the position of a criminal at large, without bail, and liable to arrest at any time.

THE MONTAUK IN HAMPTON ROADS—A FOG COMING UP.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 6.—The United States monitor Montauk, in tow of the tugs Cyclops and Relief, from Washington, D. C., for New-York, arrived in the Roads last night. A dense fog prevails here.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Charles H. Chamberlain, a young unmarried man, late of Maine, while walking on the Boston and Albany Railway track at Natick this morning, was drawn beneath the wheels of an approaching locomotive by the current of air, and instantly killed.

ALBANY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Both Houses of the Legislature completed their organization to-day. In the Assembly, when each member was called to name his choice for Speaker, general attention was directed to Mr. Alvord. A rumor had been current that he would name a candidate of his own, but if he had entertained at any time such an intention he had evidently abandoned it. When his name was called he named James W. Husted, which was received with cheers. The other Liberal Republican member, Mr. Wagstaff, followed his example.

Mr. Coughlin, of New-York, asked unanimous consent for the introduction of a resolution which, he stated, had been adopted at a meeting of the New-York delegation irrespective of party, and which called for the appointment of a committee to devise such legislative measures as would result in giving employment on public works to the great number of the laboring classes thrown out of work by the recent financial panic. Mr. Alvord objecting, it went over under the rule. The resolution was generally regarded as being of a demagogical character and a bid for popularity with the working classes on the part of the Democrats, who constitute the majority of the New-York delegation. Two of the Republican members have said that they had taken no active part in the proceedings at the meeting, and voted for the resolution simply because they approved of the general principle it contained as to the desirability where it can properly be done of providing work for the laborers thrown out of employment.

The Senate organized to-day at 11 o'clock, by the election of officers. During the voting it was observed that Senator Middleton, who was elected as a granger, from Jefferson County, gave his vote in every instance with the Republicans. This is important, as it had previously been emphatically stated that Mr. Middleton would take sides with the Democratic minority. In relation to the election of a janitor no little discussion occurred. The debate offered Senator Johnson the opportunity for making one of his characteristic efforts. He announced his intention of voting for William Johnson, a colored man who was a candidate for the office. The Republicans were the acknowledged advocates of the negro race, but he, a Democrat, would go further than advocating them. He was at all times ready to share with a colored man his bed and his board. It was evident the Senator from the Twenty-sixth had lost none of his usual vivacity. Old members of the Senate smiled at the effect this apparently serious statement produced on gentlemen not so well acquainted with Mr. Johnson as themselves. The balloting resulted in the election of Henry A. Gidden as Clerk; D. K. Schram, Sergeant at Arms; J. J. Hart, Assistant Sergeant at Arms; Fred. M. Burton, Doorkeeper; H. C. Moulton, Janitor, and Rev. Dr. E. Hadley, Chaplain. After the election of officers memorials were presented from Gen. Pinckney and Mr. E. M. Madden, praying for the seats now occupied by Hugh Moore and Frank Abbott. They were referred to Senators Cole, Tobey, and Bradley, who were appointed a Committee on Privileges and Elections. Bills in relation to the rates of interest and taxes on mortgages were presented, and the amendments to the Constitution passed at the last session handed in by Senator Robertson.

The following communication was received from Mayor Havemeyer:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Controller of the City of New-York, relative to the necessity of legislation to provide, without sacrificing the interest of the City, the means to pay certain bonds of the City, maturing on the 15th of January, instant, and on the 1st day of February next.

I have examined the draft of the act accompanying the communication of the Controller, and which is transmitted herewith, and I deem it very necessary for the interests of the City and County that it should become a law. Your honorable body will perceive the necessity for the earliest practicable action in this matter, as but few days remain before the maturing of a large amount of the bonds within which to make the necessary arrangements to provide the means to pay them. With great respect

W. F. HAVEMEYER,
Mayor of the City of New-York.

The communication of the Controller sets forth that on the 15th inst. bonds of the City and County of New-York to the amount of $4,210,497 55 will become due and payable, and that on the 1st of February a further sum of $3,821,000 will become due.

The act referred to authorizes the Controller to provide for the payment of the bonds by the issue of others bearing interest not to exceed seven per cent., and payable within a period not exceeding five years from the date thereof. It will be referred to the Committee on Cities as soon as appointed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

NO SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE GEN. SWEET TO BE APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President is understood to have decided that it is unnecessary to fill the vacancy in the first Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue, made vacant by the death of Gen. Sweet. Commissioner Douglass has declared his ability to transact the business of the office without a first deputy.

FIRST DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

There is an erroneous view generally expressed that the position of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue is excepted from the civil service rules. It is a Presidential appointment, but is at the head of a group in the Internal Revenue Office, and is to be filled by competition. Under the rules all the deputies and clerks in the bureau have the privilege of competing for the place, and the President is to nominate one of the three who stand at the head of the number passing the examination. If none of those competing are found qualified, then the appointment is to be made from outside. There is a strong pressure by the friends of the various candidates to have the selection made without regard to the civil service rules.

PERSONAL.

A painful rumor has been in circulation for some days that James H. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, recently died at London. A letter received at the Treasury Department to-day, however, states that Mr. Saville had then left Paris for Nice, in hopes of recovering his health.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. A. G. Clary has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Benicia on the 12th ult. and placed on waiting orders. Commander G. C. Wiltie has been detached from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, at Baltimore, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. Eugene M. Watson, from the Saugus and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Lieuts. Louis Kingsley and Richard Wainright, from recruiting duty at Baltimore and ordered to resume their duties at the Hydrographic Office; Passed Assistant Surgeon H. C. Beckstein and Assistant Paymaster J. C. Burnett, from recruiting duty at Baltimore and placed on waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer G. W. Roche, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Ticonderoga.

THE NAVY EXPENDITURES.

Secretary Robeson appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day with regard to the resolution calling for a reduction of the estimates for the Navy Department. He read a letter to the committee covering eight sheets of letter paper, which he had previously addressed to the President, setting forth his views concerning the proposed reductions very elaborately. He then detailed the present condition of the navy, saying it was impossible to make any reductions for the maintenance of the navy proper, and indicating that there should be an increase of the appropriations in this respect in order to place the navy in an efficient and formidable condition.

THE NAVY APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day cut down the navy estimates $3,000,000. The bill agreed upon for the support of that branch of the public service now aggregates $16,387,000, apart from the $4,000,000 heretofore appropriated.

NOMINATIONS MADE AND WITHDRAWN.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Herman Silver as Marshal for Dakota. He also sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Joseph H. Chandler, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Superior, Michigan; James Codd, to be Collector of Customs for Nantucket, Mass.; Otto B. Young, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Savannah, Ga.; John L. Mason, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Vermont; George P. Foster, to be United States Marshal for Vermont. For Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City—Giles B. Overton. For Indian Agent at Meah Bay Agency, Washington Territory—C. A. Huntington.

To be United States Attorneys.—Calvin G. Child, for Connecticut; Gabriel C. Wharton, for Kentucky; Archibald Sterling, for Maryland.

To be Pension Agents.—Benjamin M. Prentiss, at Quincy, Ill.; Edward Ferguson, at Milwaukee, Wis.; H. H. Parsons, at Albany, N. Y.; Stephen Thomas, at Montpelier, Vt.; John L. Barstow, at Burlington, Vt.; Henry R. Reed, at San Francisco, Cal.

Postmasters.—James M. Edmunds, at Washington, D. C.; L. A. Hamilton, at Owassa, Mich.; Fred. Ball, at Lagrange, Ga.; Mrs. Jennie Blish, at Arkadelphia, Ark.; Gustave R. Wahle, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Caleb Cushing, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain, vice Daniel E. Sickles, recalled at his own request; John L. Mason, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District of Vermont; Charles F. Ricks, Postmaster at Massilon, Ohio.

ARREST OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a telegram from Revenue Agent Gavett, that he has caused the arrest of John W. Sessions, Distillery Surveyor, and James N. Beasley, Gauger, of the First District of North Carolina, for forgeries and fraudulent accounts, and that they had been held to bail for trial.

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND TREASURY BALANCES.

The internal revenue receipts to-day and yesterday were $963,261. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $2,748,538; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,790,000; coin, $83,325,597; including in coin certificates, $39,137,700; outstanding legal tenders, $379,089,102.

THE VACANCY IN THE REVENUE BUREAU.

There is considerable activity among politicians of the West and the Pacific coast with regard to the vacant office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Illinois Congressmen and others from that State are anxious for the appointment of Ex-Supervisor Mann, claiming that Illinois has a right to the office. The Pacific coast men are in favor of Mr. Carey, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue. The Commissioner himself will represent to the President that no necessity exists for the continuance of the office, and will recommend that it be abolished. But it is believed at the Treasury Department that the spirit of the Civil Service law will be observed, and that Second Deputy Commissioner Rogers will therefore succeed the late Gen. Sweet.

THE BILL AUTHORIZING BANKS TO REDUCE THEIR CAPITAL.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting to-day, agreed to report the bill "authorizing national banks that have decided to reduce their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon retiring their own circulating notes, or depositing lawful money of the United States, in the proportion provided by law." The bill, as amended by the committee, provides that any banking association that may decide to reduce its capital stock, as provided in the thirteenth section of the National Currency act, shall be entitled to take up a pro rata portion of its bonds upon depositing lawful money of the United States, or retiring its own circulating notes in the proportion required by law, and wherever such reduction shall be authorized under said section, any notes of such bank thereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States shall be cancelled until the amount so cancelled, together with such as shall be redeemed, shall equal the amount of reduction authorized.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Secretary Belknap, Gen. Sherman, and the Adjutant General of the Army were before the House Military Committee to-day, under an invitation to give expression to their views as to the propriety of reducing the army. Gen. Sherman occupied the whole session, explaining at length the position and services rendered by the infantry, artillery, and cavalry branches of the service, and the responsible duties performed by each. A meeting of the committee will again be held to-morrow morning, at which the Secretary of War and Adjt. Gen. Townsend will give their views. It is the opinion of all these officers that, owing to the peculiar condition of affairs on the frontier, and the constant depredations of the Indians along the border, from Texas to Oregon, the reduction proposed would be inexpedient, and fraught with danger to the settlers living along the unprotected borders of the country.

BILL TO PENSION MODOC COMMISSIONER THOMAS' WIDOW.

In the House to-day Mr. Luttrell introduced a bill giving the widow of the Modoc Peace Commissioner Thomas a pension equal to that of widows of Lieutenant Colonels of the army.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The building No. 7 Boyston street, Boston, belonging to the heirs of the Rupp estate, was injured by fire yesterday to the extent of $500. Messrs. Emerson, Leland & Co., dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods, occupied the second floor, which was damaged by fire and water. The loss is $5,000; insured $20,000.

There was another fire in Scotia, near Schenectady, Monday night, where so many incendiary fires have lately taken place. The barns belonging to Widow Collins were fired in several places, and the flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be removed. Three cows, all the farming implements, about twenty-five tons of broom-corn, a quantity of hay, and other crops were burned. The incendiary was seen running away, and escaped.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Judge Lowell to-day, in the United States District Court, declined to grant the motion made yesterday, that the books bearing upon the specifications against Jordan, Marsh & Co. should be separated from the other books in the possession of the officials, and that this separation should be made by the Marshal, without the aid of the Customs officers. His Honor remarked that theoretically there might be an abuse of the provisions of the statute, but not practically, under the safeguards thrown around the case by the late permission that the accused have counsel present. The statute makes the Marshal liable for any false return upon the warrant. It is impossible for the Marshal or a deputy to ascertain which papers are to be excluded without noting their contents, and thus take into the mind information of facts not pertaining to the issue, but it does not necessarily follow that the knowledge is in danger of abuse.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 6.—The working men of this city held a meeting at the court-house last night, and adopted resolutions calling upon the Mayor to let out certain contracts for public works, and thus give employment to hundreds of men. A public parade of the working men of the city is announced for Thursday next.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Senate passed unanimously a resolution that all legislation shall be in accordance with the new constitution.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT EVENTS IN SPAIN.

JOVELLAR AND SERRANO—CLOSING OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB—CONCHA.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Capt. Gen. Jovellar has telegraphed to Marshal Serrano that he will co-operate with him in everything relating to Cuba.

The *Voz de Cuba* expresses profound satisfaction at the change of Government in Madrid. It condemns the Federal Republicans, but praises Castelar.

Rumors are in circulation that Gen. Concha is to succeed Jovellar, but they are contradicted by the *Voz*.

The same paper reports that the Republican Club, learning that the Captain General had decided to close it, has voluntarily dissolved.

The death of Ralph Keeler is now beyond a doubt.

To-day is a holiday, and business is generally suspended.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION—POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1874.

This is New-Year's Day, and a recent arrival here would never imagine for a moment that the island was now undergoing a most terrible ordeal, which is almost certain to result in its partial ruin for many years to come. A look at the numerous blacks walking about the streets, all orderly and apparently contented with their lot, would never indicate that a powerful party is straining every nerve to keep them in a state of bondage; while the same party which, for the sake of money, fails to listen to the dictates of humanity and justice, is carrying out its plans with unrelenting earnestness. Not being able to re-enslave the free negroes—a thing which they would do in a moment if the undertaking were not absolutely impracticable—they nevertheless do so in an indirect manner; that is to say, the Pro-slavery, or, as they call themselves, the Conservative Party, which is willing to do a great many things except fight against the insurgents in person, is enrolling the free blacks to fight against the Cubans in the field, thus employing one portion of the negro population to maintain the other and larger portion in a state of servitude. If any doubts existed hitherto that the cause of Spain, as it is called by the Conservatives, was simply a pretext, and is identical with the policy of maintaining slavery, that error would have been dispelled by reading the *Voz de Cuba* of yesterday, where the whole subject in all its bearings is fully explained. To translate the whole editorial would be almost useless, for the *Voz* states plainly that without slavery the cause of Spain in Cuba cannot be maintained, and that, therefore, the Government must sustain slavery for some time to come, if it desires that the Spanish flag should continue to float over the Morro. With many Spaniards the idea of Cuba being separated from Spain is a painful one, and they would undoubtedly do a great deal to prevent the plan from being realized. In this instance, however, there are also a great many, and, I may say, all the wealthy, Spaniards and Cubans, with few exceptions, who simply oppose the loss of Cuba from motives of interest and not out of patriotism. If slavery were abolished to-morrow a large number of the most loud-mouthed patriots of the present day would not do much toward preserving the island for Spain, but would quietly pack up their trunks and leave, to enjoy life on the proceeds of slave labor in the past. The *Voz* says that all who desire immediate abolition are enemies to Spain, and that all enemies of Spain are abolitionists. The *Voz*, however, ought to remember that thousands of Spaniards who certainly ought not, and they themselves certainly do not, object to the classification, are abolitionists, and have been for many years. It is more credible that a man who desires to efface a stain on the escutcheon of his nation, is a friend of his country, than the one who, instead of doing so, uses his utmost efforts not only to preserve this stain intact but to deepen it.

"EXTRAORDINARY FACULTIES."

In order that with some show of right and reason the Captain General may oppose the threatened abolition laws, and without exposing the Spaniards in Cuba to the alternative of complying at once with whatever laws the Madrid Government may dictate, a very strong effort is now being made to annul the withdrawal of the decree, which deprived Jovellar of extraordinary powers, in order to leave him no excuse for following the orders of the Zulueta Government and opposing the carrying out of the agreement, returning the property which, belonging to bona-fide American citizens, had been seized. These extraordinary powers make the Captain General almost independent of the Home Government, and enable him to delay the execution of any law which may not be to his liking, and at times even prevent them from being carried out altogether. Just at present the Conservative Party is very anxious to have the law again put in force, for the purpose of enabling Jovellar to delay abolition schemes, to call out the militia against the insurgents, and to impose a forced loan in case of necessity; this necessity is becoming daily more apparent; the powers, in fact, enable him to do everything which only the supreme Government in Madrid ought to be empowered to do.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The loss of the Virginius has given the press and Spanish people a rare chance to express the high admiration they entertain for the United States. No words seem to be adequate to embody the utter contempt in which American honor and the character of its officials are held. Reading the articles, one might almost suppose that the journals were speaking about the Cubans, and the tricks which are so common in Cuba. The *Gorro Frigio* says the *Diario* is too liberal with the word "infamous," and thinks that the occasion for using it has gone by, and would have been at the time when the frauds against the Treasury were being committed. I understand that the Captain General is not entirely in accord with the press, that is, in so far as the use of bad language toward the United States is concerned. If the journals had taken the trouble to inquire into the matter they might have learned that very heavy storms prevailed along the Atlantic coast when the Virginius went down, and that the people in civilized countries, and with humane instincts, do not consider it requsite that lives should be lost when a rotten vessel sinks.

VIEWS OF GEN. JOVELLAR.

As a rule, a very favorable opinion is entertained of Gen. Jovellar, and he is lauded for his prudence and tact. A journalist having had occasion to call on that gentleman, in order to enlist his influence in finding out some facts in regard to Mr. Ralph Keeler, the missing *Tribune* correspondent, the General expressed himself very freely to the correspondent who called on him. On the slavery question Gen. Jovellar is a decided partisan of very gradual emancipation. He does not believe in immediate abolition, but wants the present law to take its course, with such modifications as circumstances may require. Gen. Jovellar says: "The wealth and prosperity of the island depend on its working population; the free negro will not work much, and here he has no necessities worth mentioning. All children born since September, 1868, and all who reach the age of sixty, are free by law." [Gen. Jovellar perhaps does not know that not a single plantation owner who has serviceable slaves over sixty on his plantation has done anything toward liberating them, or paying them ever so small a salary. If the negro is able to work, work he must, spite of his age or the law. If Gen. Jovellar is not aware of this, he can easily learn the truth of my assertions.] "This system," continues the General, "has already reduced the number of actual slaves from 395,000 in 1868, to 300,000 in 1873, and the number is still decreasing. If slavery were abolished to-morrow, it would ruin the island, and inflict serious damage on the United States, where sugars would rise in price, and the country be deprived of collecting the revenue derived from the importation of that article, while the exports to Cuba would be greatly reduced." The United States could stand it, and slave labor is not at all necessary in Cuba, except to fill the pockets of a small number of wealthy planters. Entire plantations exist where there are no slaves—the laborers being Spaniards, Cubans, blacks, and Chinese—and the laborers and owners are more than satisfied with the results of their undertaking. Each of these free laborers produces about fifty per cent. more sugar per head than is gotten on plantations worked by slaves. Nearly all the tobacco, over three-quarters, is grown by free labor, and the number of planters is increasing, while work on a tobacco plantation is more arduous and exhausting than on a sugar estate. Gen. Jovellar considers the permanency of Sickles at Madrid to have been a calamity for Spain, and was highly delighted that the Minister had been recalled. He says that Sickles meddled with all internal and purely Spanish questions, having a fine opportunity to do so, owing to the weakness of the men in power. After having once obtained a certain influence it was easy to maintain it. Gen. Jovellar thinks that the United States, instead of being hostile to Spain, allowing the fitting out of filibustering expeditions, and the open intrigues carried on by the Cubans there, ought to be very friendly. America ought to be closely allied to Spain and avoid that any other power except Spain should ever possess the Island of Cuba, which thus would be a continuous source of wealth to the United States. Spain has always been friendly with the United States, and assisted her in the war of independence against England, her course therein proving disastrous to her own interests.

WAR NEWS.

The news from the interior continues to be unfavorable to the Spaniards. The insurgents have things their own way, and the Spaniards have not the necessary number of troops to do more than protect the numerous towns, posts, and settlements, and convoy the provision trains from the sea-coast to the interior. The old game is being played again, and affairs must look very bad, judging from the wholesale rate of removal of the Generals commanding the different districts. Gen. Burriel has been ordered to return to Spain and answer the charges against him for publishing the anti-national, or as it is called here among Spaniards, the anti-administration proclamation. His successor has not been named yet, his *locum tenens*, Gen. Morales, being here on sick leave, according to the press, and for the purpose of answering the charge of disobedience of orders in the case of the Virginius prisoners, according to the official records. Gen. Riquelme, who resigned his position as chief of operations last month, because the Government threatened an abolition decree and thus imperiled his property, has returned from his plantations and resumed his old office, while Gen. Zea, the Chief of Staff, and most talented military man among the Spaniards in Cuba, goes to his private residence, as his ideas and those of Riquelme never agree. Gen. Fajardo has been relieved of his command as General in Chief of the Central Department, and on the day following his arrival here was sent to Spain in high dudgeon, the Government not even allowing him to remain long enough to bid his friends good-bye. Gen. Araor has been appointed to command the Vuelta Abajo District in place of the present incumbent. Gen. Chinchilla, Ex-Acting Segundo Cabo, has also been ordered to Spain....Gen. Aldanesi, the present Commander in Chief of the Central Department, has been relieved of his command and ordered to Spain, while Gen. Portilla, the pet of the Pro-slavery Party, is placed in chief command of the Cinco Villas and Central Department. A Republican friend informs me that all officers favoring the Republican Party will be relieved wherever they occupy important positions, and their places filled by adherents of Prince Alfonso....The battalion of Caradores De Valmaseda has become so reduced in numbers that it has been disbanded, and the survivors incorporated with the Battalion Del Orden....The draft of white and colored militia continues, several companies of mounted men having already left for the interior. The free colored people are very much opposed to entering the army, but they have to yield to force of circumstances.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

In New-Orleans yesterday, Joseph Samsoni was shot and instantly killed by Joseph Hordu.

A French lad nine years of age, was drowned in a mill trench at Harrisville, R. I., yesterday.

Gen. Spinner left Washington yesterday, on a trip to Florida for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his daughter.

Charles Framingham, twenty-three years of age, while walking on the railroad at Natick, Mass., yesterday, was run over and killed.

While experimenting with powder, yesterday, at the powder mills four miles west of Newburg, N. Y., three men were severely, perhaps fatally, burned.

A local committee has been appointed in Chicago to make the arrangements for the Prison Reform Convention, and generally promote the objects of the Congress.

The Providence, R. I., Board of Trade yesterday unanimously resolved that the National Bankrupt law is necessary, but that the present law should be amended in sundry particulars.

Twenty cents were added to the conscience fund yesterday, sent by a soldier, who during the late war erased the cancellation of six postage stamps and used them.

The stockholders of the Montpelier and Wells River Railroad yesterday elected the following Directors: I. N. Hall, Jas. G. French, Joel Foster, Jr., J. W. Brock, O. M. Weeks, George Wooster, S. C. Shurtleff.

In North Providence, R. I., last evening, as Israel Clark, aged seventy years, was going to his bed-chamber, carrying a lighted candle, he stumbled and fell. His clothes caught fire and he was burned to death.

The report of the Pennsylvania special Commissioners to Vienna, to the State Legislature recommends the appropriation of $1,000,000 in aid of the centennial, and dwells on the advantage that would accrue to the city and State.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

RESIGNATION OF SPANISH MINISTERS AT PARIS, BRUSSELS, AND LISBON—GEN. CONCHA PROBABLY TO GO TO CUBA.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—The diplomatic representatives of Spain at Paris, Brussels, and Lisbon have resigned.

It is reported that the Government will remove the Captain Generals of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico. It is probable that Gen. José De la Concha will be appointed Captain General of Cuba.

The disarmament of the disaffected volunteers is going on quietly everywhere. The malcontents in Valladolid and Malaga dispersed before the troops arrived.

The Madrid Municipality has been reorganized, with Señor Carvajal at its head.

THE SEIGE OF CARTAGENA—VIGOROUS DEFENSE.

LONDON, Jan. 7—2 A. M.—Dispatches from the vicinity of Cartagena report that the besiegers, inspirited by the new order of things, redouble their efforts to reduce the city. At the same time the defenders seem to have taken fresh courage from the belief that the present Government is unpopular and short-lived. They have recently made several desperate sorties, but without effect, and have hoisted the black flag over Fort Galeras.

HOW THE TETUAN WAS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Jan. 7—6 A. M.—Telegrams from Cartagena say it is reported on good authority that the burning of the man-of-war Tetuan was intentional, and that the Numancia and Mendez Minez were to have been destroyed at the same time, but the plan was discovered and they were saved.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TO BE ADDED TO THE RESERVE.

LONDON, Jan. 7—6 A. M.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* reports that 200 persons were killed and wounded before disturbances in Zaragossa and Valladolid were suppressed. The new Government intends soon to add 100,000 men to the reserve.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Mr. John Edward Dorrington, a Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Stroud.

A SAN FRANCISCO SHIP ASHORE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Ship River Krishna, Capt. Rice, from San Francisco Sept. 12, for Liverpool, has gone ashore on Tuskar Rock, and will be a total loss.

GERMANY.

BISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI'S IMPRISONMENT THREATENED.

LONDON, Jan. 7—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says the imprisonment of Archbishop Lodochowski is threatened. All his furniture has been distrained, and he still refuses to pay the fines imposed by the courts.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer is apparently central in the western portion of North Caroina, and the pressure has diminished, with higher temperature for the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Georgia. Continued cloudy weather and rain are reported from New-England, the Middle States, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and thence northward over Tennessee. Northerly winds, with snow, are reported from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region. Clear weather, with north-westerly winds, are reported from Lower Michigan, and thence southwestward to the Lower Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, fresh to brisk north-easterly and north-westerly winds, with continued stormy weather, the temperature falling slightly by Thursday morning.

For the Southern States east of the Mississippi River, cloudy weather and rain or snow, followed by clearing werther during Wednesday afternoon or evening.

For the lower lake region, and thence southward over the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather with snow, and north-easterly to north-westerly winds, followed by clearing weather.

The Allegheny, Monongahela, Kenewho, and Upper Ohio Rivers will rise rapidly during Wednesday and Thursday, and freshets will probably occur at Oil City, Freeport, Confluence, Morgantown, New-Geneva, and Brownsville.

THE HUDSON AGAIN OPEN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—For the third time this Winter the Hudson is again open through to Albany. The tug Carrie passed here to-day, going South, with ten loaded canal-boats, the last of those which were frozen in on the canal.

THE TEMPERATURE FALLING IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—It is turning cold here. The thermometer is at 40°. It was snowing at New-Iberia this morning.

SNOW-STORM IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 6.—A heavy snow fell throughout the State yesterday, and last night it commenced falling here.

STORM IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—A drizzling rain and sleet commenced to fall here last night, which turned into a brisk rain continuing all day to-day. Snow is reported in the country toward the central part of the State.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 6—11:30 P. M.—It has been snowing briskly here since 9 o'clock P. M. Six inches of snow are reported at Louisville, Ky., and it is still snowing hard.

IN THIS CITY.

The condition of the streets yesterday was simply disgusting. The drizzling mist which fell incessantly during the day was endurable, and its effects avoided by umbrellas, but the river of slush which flooded the streets was the cause of much annoyance and discomfort. The headlong rush of trucks and stages scattered the liquid broadcast over the sidewalks, and the outside ranks of the pedestrians came in for a plentiful supply. Overhead was dull and cheerless, the sky but a reflection of the color of the mud in the streets, and a cold, damp chill combined to make the day singularly unpleasant. In the afternoon a heavy fog stole gradually up the bay, and soon enveloped both shores of the North and East Rivers in cold obscurity. At one time, about 5:30 P. M., objects were invisible at the distance of fifty yards. Afterward the mist gradually cleared away, but the rain continued to descend up to a late hour. There was no sensible diminution of traffic in the City or on the rivers, but nothing save pressing business engagements could induce any sensible person to be abroad on such an inclement day.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 34°; 9 A. M., 36°; 12 M., 37°; 3 P. M., 40°; 6 P. M., 40°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 39°. Average, 37⅜°.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE STATE FOR THE LAST YEAR.

To the Senate and Assembly.

At the close of another year of uninterrupted health, prosperity, abundance, and peace, the fervent expression of our thankfulness is due to Almighty God for these signal manifestations of His favor. While in portions of our sister States a destructive pestilence has desolated hundreds of households, our own have been mercifully spared. Though the friendly relations of the United States with a European power were for a time endangered by an infringement of our international rights, the peril has been happily averted by a combination of firmness and forbearance which always becomes a powerful Government; and there is ground for hope that the ancient nation, which, with a less prudent bearing on our part, might now have been at war with us, may occupy, on the other side of the Atlantic, sustained by our sympathy and kind offices, the same position, which we hold in the Western hemisphere, as a representative of free institutions.

It would be a source of heartfelt satisfaction to us if we could say unreservedly, that we had responded to this exemption from domestic and national evils by a more devoted discharge of our social duties, a more cheerful submission to the laws, and a more studious fulfillment of our obligations to the public and to each other. In all these respects, I fear a review of the past will disclose much which will need your most thoughtful deliberation, with a view to provide such remedies as may be within your constitutional powers.

The condition of the State is, nevertheless, under most of its aspects, exceedingly gratifying. Our debt is comparatively small; it may, with proper economy, within a few years be entirely paid; and in that case, we shall stand in marked and commendable contrast with other States and municipalities, which are heavily burdened with pecuniary liabilities. Our colleges, academies, and schools are flourishing, our charitable institutions in general well managed, our laws enforced with renewed vigor, and great criminals brought to speedy and exemplary punishment. The reports of the officers in charge of the different departments of the Government will present to you in full the details, of which I proceed to give a summary.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into and payments from the Treasury, on account of all the funds, except the canal and free school funds, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, were as follows:

Receipts	$16,803,188 24
Payments	14,371,737 63
Balance in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1873	$2,431,450 61

No deduction fr m this amount has been made on account of the defalcation in the State Treasury, subsequently discovered.

STATE DEBT.

The following statement shows the amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1873, after deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds at that date:

	Debt Sept. 30, 1873.	Balance of Sinking Funds, Sept. 30, 1873.	Balance of Debt after Applying Sinking Funds.
General fund	$3,988,526 40	$4,244,406 39	......
Contingent	68,000 00	30,187 21	$37,812 79
Canal	11,352,860 00	1,530,241 21	9,822,638 79
Bounty	21,121,000 00	9,790,072 24	11,330,927 76
Total	$36,530,406 40	$15,594,901 05	$21,191,379 34

The general fund debt sinking fund includes $1,500,000, received since the close of the fiscal year, and from the bounty debt sinking fund the interest accrued to Oct. 1, 1873, payable Jan. 1, 1874, has been deducted.

The entire funded debt of the State on the 30th September, 1872, after deducting unapplied balances of sinking funds, amounted to	$25,386,725 84
On the 30th September, 1873, the entire funded debt of the State, after a like reduction, amounted to	21,191,379 34
Showing a reduction of the debt of	$4,195,346 50

This reduction of the State debt is apparent only—not real, as the redemptions of stock which fell due in the year 1873 were provided for by new loans. The stock outstanding on the 30th September, 1873, and to be hereafter redeemed, is, therefore, only a few hundred thousand dollars less than on the 30th September, 1872.

REDEMPTION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The following amounts of the canal State debt fell due in 1873.

Jan. 1	$847,500 00
July 1	2,328,000 00
Nov. 1	1,974,600 00
Total	$5,150,100 00

Provision was made for the redemption of this portion of the State debt by deficiency loans, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution.

TAXES.

The State tax levy for the current year amounted to 6 95-100 mills. The total amount of the tax will be $14,800,903 38—about five millions less than the amount levied during the preceding fiscal year.

SALT SPRINGS.

The quantity of salt from the Onondaga Salt Springs, inspected during the last fiscal year, was 7,959,172 bushels—less by 40,627 bushels than the production of the preceding year. The net revenue from this source was $21,765 75, showing a falling off as compared with the preceding year of $12,856 37.

STATE PRISONS.

The following statement shows the expenditures and earnings of each of the prisons for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Auburn	$213,178 72	$128,214 78	$84,963 94
Clinton	331,480 66	129,095 61	202,385 05
Sing Sing	372,856 74	96,886 68	275,970 06
Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed, including $90,066 71 for transportation of convicts			33,970 01
Total	$917,516 12	$354,197 07	$597,289 06

The Clinton Prison report shows items of stock on hand, and unpaid accounts for the last fiscal year, amounting to $153,043 42, and that of Sing Sing $31,000 38 of unpaid accounts.

These items and accounts are a virtual reduction of the foregoing deficiency. It is believed that the present fiscal year will show a further reduction, as two of the prisons were turned over to the present Wardens almost wholly destitute of supplies of all kinds.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following statement shows the condition of the public schools and the operation of the common-school system for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

Total receipts, including balance on hand Sept. 30, 1872	$12,089,168 98
Total expenditures for the year	10,646,230 82
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,417,179 59
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, &c.	1,991,932 32
Estimated value of school-houses and sites	27,070,316 00
Total number of school-houses	11,735
Number of school districts (exclusive of cities)	11,325
Number of teachers employed at the same time for the full legal term of school	18,268
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year	29,491
Number of children attending the public schools	1,030,360
Number of pupils attending the normal schools	6,535
Number of children of school age attending private schools	130,006
Number of volumes in school district libraries	858,315
Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years	1,545,?60

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

From the reports of the Regents of the university, which will be made to you, it will be seen that the condition of the colleges and academies is, in all respects, satisfactory. In the former the course of instruction is constantly adapting itself to the requirements of the age. While disciplinary and classical studies have never been more thoroughly pursued, subjects which are regarded as more closely related to the practical affairs of life, are receiving increased attention. The number of students during the past year was very considerably in excess of that of the preceding. In all that gives character and power to this class of institutions, the colleges of New-York will compare favorably with those of any other State.

The number of colleges in the State is as follows: Literary, 22; medical, 13; law schools, 5.

In the academies a system of examinations instituted by the Regents several years since, greatly reduced the number of scholars on which the distribution of the public moneys appropriated to these institutions is made. The reports of the last year show an increase in the number of such scholars of nearly twenty per cent. over the previous year, an increase most gratifying, because it exhibits the salutary influence of higher requirements in scholarship. The Regents are confident that this influence will continue to strengthen and extend, making itself very sensibly felt in the common schools as well as in the academies. The increased appropriations lately made to these institutions are greatly stimulating the work of both teachers and scholars in all departments of instruction. They are specially felt in the classes for the preparation of teachers of the common schools, there being an increase of at least thirty per cent. in the number of such teachers now under training, as compared with former years.

This result is regarded by the Regents as most encouraging; for with all that is done in the normal schools the academies must continue to a great extent to furnish the teachers for the common schools, especially in the rural districts. Whatever is done to elevate and improve the institutions in which these teachers are trained will tend directly and positively to advance the schools in which they teach.

The range of subjects taught in the academies is wide, and in the character of the instruction and the apparatus provided for the illustration of science many of these institutions are fully equal to the colleges of a few years ago.

The number of academies and academical departments of union schools under the visitation of the Regents is 210.

STATE LIBRARY.

The State Library, both in its general and its law departments, has been augmented to the full extent of the means at the disposal of the Trustees. More than twenty-eight hundred volumes have been added to it during the past year. The annual appropriation, not increased for many years, is quite inadequate to its wants, especially in view of the largely increased cost of books. It is believed to be worthy of continued and enlarged support. The whole number of volumes on its shelves is, 90,844.

The State Museum of Natural History under the management of Prof. Hall, is in an excellent condition, and most valuable contributions are made through it to the departments of science, which it illustrates.

MILITIA.

The National Guard consists of eight divisions and 20 brigades, distributed as follows, viz.: One regiment, one battalion, and nine separate troops of cavalry; 12 batteries of artillery, 31 regiments, 12 battalions, and three detached companies of infantry, making an aggregate force of 23,360.

During the last year two regiments of infantry have been disbanded and mustered out of service, six regiments of infantry have been reduced to battalions, and one regiment has been reorganized.

During the same period six arsenals, which had become entirely useless, have been sold, producing $25,550, of which $22,850 have been paid into the Treasury, and $2,700 refunded to the village of Dunkirk and the City of Ogdensburg, from which the sites of two of the buildings were obtained.

At the commencement of my administration I found that no system of proper accountability for arms, ammunition, and munitions of war existed. There were no reliable inventories of the property contained in the arsenals, and, therefore, no means of ascertaining from time to time whether it was faithfully preserved. This radical defect has been remedied. Complete inventories of the contents of all the arsenals have been prepared, the Commissary General of Ordnance has been made responsible for them, and whenever a change takes place hereafter in the incumbent, the successor will be required to receipt for them. The same system of accountability is applied to the commanders of regiments, who are required to give bonds for the safe keeping of the arms and other property in their charge. In the progress of the inquiries set on foot to ascertain where such property was to be found, large quantities of arms and munitions were discovered outside of arsenals and of military organizations, amounting to over $9,000 in value. Unserviceable property to the amount of $7,283 90 has been sold, and about the same amount is on hand for sale. The force in the arsenals has been reduced by the discharge of superfluous employes, and a saving of $5,616 44 per annum has been effected. The accomplishment of these reforms has been most efficiently carried out by the Adjutant General, aided by the Commissary General of Ordnance.

A system of thorough inspection has been introduced, with very beneficial results, by the Inspector General, and the National Guard is believed to be better organized, disciplined, and prepared for active service than it has been at any previous time.

On the 9th of January last the sum of $192,650 31 was received from the Federal Government on account of the war claims of the State, and on the 19th March a further sum of $107,498 08—in all, $300,148 39. The account presented by the State shows a balance of $1,209,286 11 still due. This amount includes $131,188 02 on account of interest on Controller's bonds, which cannot be paid without an act of Congress, and also an installment not yet examined of $341,590 10. The remainder, $736,507 99, is made up of disallowed and suspended items, of which probably not more than a third will be obtained.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Some legislation is desirable for the regulation of that class of moneyed corporations known as trust, loan, and indemnity, guarantee, and safe-deposit companies.

Banks of discount and deposit and savings banks have a general system by which each class is regulated, and no reason is perceived why the corporations referred to should not be placed under a similar system, the provisions of which shall be uniform. The last-named institutions have, as a general rule, greater powers than the former, under less restriction, with no uniform external supervision, and with equal liability to hazardous risks and ultimate loss. Your consideration is respectfully called to the propriety of passing a general law applicable to all institutions of this class now in operation and requiring any which may be hereafter created to conform to it.

The New-York Loan and Indemnity Company, in the published announcement of its powers and purposes, makes the fact conspicuous that it is "fully prepared to carry on a general banking business." It is not doubted that others are engaged in the same transactions, and yet they are, to a great extent, free from the operation of those laws, to which it is the policy of the State to subject other moneyed institutions as custodians of the funds of the citizens of the State in order to protect the people from loss through mismanagement and fraud. The demand for these charters seems to be increasing; while our legislation, in regard to them, is inharmonious with itself and with the principles which have been deemed sound in respect to institutions of this character. One company is under the supervision of the State Controller, another, in a certain sense, of the Bank Superintendent, while a third is the ward of the Supreme Court. These anomalies should be corrected by the adoption of a uniform system of accountability.

BANKS.

On the 1st day of October last, eighty banks were doing business under the laws of the State.

During the fiscal year circulating notes to the amount of $20,972 were destroyed by the Bank Department. One hundred and fifteen banks were credited with lost circulation to the amount, in all, of $480,913, the time for redeeming the same, after the usual legal notice, having expired.

The amount of circulation outstanding, including that of incorporated banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, was, on the 1st of October last, $1,400,116 50. Of this amount the sum of $656,240 was secured by deposits of cash, stocks, or stocks and mortgages. The residue, being circulation issued prior to the passage of the General Banking law, is not secured by any deposit in the Bank Department.

There were forty-one banks, incorporated prior to the enactment of the General Banking law, that had not on the 22d of May last, the date of an act to provide for their final closing, taken any steps toward such closing. Twelve of these have since given notice of final closing under the provisions of that act.

During the fiscal year one bank discontinued business, and thirteen were organized, eleven of which commenced business. Six of these latter were changed from banks organized under the National Banking laws.

SAVINGS BANKS.

There were on the 1st of July last, 152 savings banks reporting to the Bank Department, (three of which are closing,) with assets aggregating $314,755,770.

The increase in assets during the six months ended July 1, 1873, amounted to $9,425,439. The number of persons having deposits in these institutions, was, according to the number of open accounts on the 1st day of January, 1873, 822,642, being an increase of 45,942 deposits during the year then ended.

In my annual message in January last, it was recommended that a general law should be passed defining the powers of savings banks and repealing all special privileges in existing charters inconsistent with it. It was also suggested that the amount which any one individual should be allowed to deposit should be limited. These suggestions are renewed, with the further recommendation that these institutions should not be allowed to pay more than five per cent. interest on deposits. These deposits exceed $300,000,000, and the interests involved are so serious that the subject is one of the most important that can engage the attention of the Legislature. The primary consideration is safety, and this can only be secured by the very best investments, and by a moderate rate of interest to depositors. Five per cent. is believed to be the maximum which these institutions can afford to pay, if sound rules are applied to their transactions.

It is also recommended that no Director or officer of a savings bank shall be a Director or officer of any bank of discount in which its moneys are deposited. Institutions of both classes are in some instances under the same management, and there is always danger that moneys which are deposited with the former, and required to be invested in permanent securities, may enter into the ordinary business of the latter and be loaned out on discounted notes, in violation of the requirements of the law. The former are established for the benefit of persons in moderate circumstances, and every possible precaution should be taken to secure the accomplishment of the object of their creation.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The number of insurance companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department was, on the 31st day of December, 1873, 271, as follows:

New-York joint stock fire insurance companies	99
New-York mutual insurance companies	7
New-York marine insurance companies	9
New-York life insurance companies	28
Fire insurance companies of other States	83
Life insurance companies of other States	28
Casualty insurance companies of other States	3
Foreign insurance companies	14
Total	271

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the department for the protection of policy-holders of life and casualty insurance companies of this State and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, was $9,480,046, as follows:

For protection of policy-holders, generally in life insurance companies of this State	$3,715,199
For protection of registered policy-holders exclusively	3,033,847
For protection of casualty policy-holders exclusively	1,000
For protection of fire policy-holders in insurance companies of other States	30,000
For protection of fire policy-holders in foreign insurance companies	2,397,000
For protection of life policy-holders in foreign insurance companies	303,000
Total deposit	$9,480,046

QUARANTINE.

During the year eighty-three vessels have been detained in quarantine on account of sickness which had occurred on board while in port or on their passage to New-York.

On twenty-five vessels thirty-two cases of small-pox occurred, exposing to the infection in a greater or less degree 14,795 persons who were on board. Thirty-seven vessels had yellow fever on board, and sixty-two cases of this disease, of which thirteen were fatal, were received and treated in Dix Island Hospital. Seventeen vessels arrived in which ship fever had occurred at the time of arrival. From these seventeen persons were removed to hospital with fever, the number exposed to the disease being 12,024. Four vessels arrived on which there were seventeen cases of cholera, of which nine were sent to hospital and one was fatal after arrival. On these vessels were 2,872 persons. During the quarantine season 1,391 vessels arrived and were examined from ports suspected or known to be infected with yellow fever, and 190 were detained for observation; of these 112 were required to discharge the whole or a part of their cargoes before being permitted to pass quarantine. These vessels were from Havana, Sagua la Grande, Matanzas, New-Orleans, and one from Rio Janeiro. The business operations pertaining to these discharges of cargo were, as last year, left in the hands of owners subject to necessary sanitary control. Although then an experiment, the success of this system for two years, and especially during the last Summer, proves it to be practicable and safe. The malignant type of yellow fever of the past season and the epidemic cholera from Northern Europe, none of which reached the city through quarantine, have shown that the system can safely be followed in the future. Twenty-two licenses to work in quarantine have been issued during the season to the various firms of lightermen, stevedores, coopers, and cleaners who have applied for them, thus relieving the great hardship so much complained of by merchants and shippers previously to the administration of quarantine by the present Health Officer; and business operations are now, for the first time, left in the management of those on whom it devolves to pay the expenses incident to them. Although during the past Summer there has been an unusually large number of vessels lightened for sanitary reasons, there is under the present system no complaint, and it is a matter of congratulation, that after so many years of unseemly contention between the citizens of New-York and the health authorities of the port, necessary sanitary restrictions are now enforced with the consent and approval of the commercial classes.

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

In order to carry out the measures necessary for the preservation of the public health in the City of New-York, it is indispensable that the authority of the Board of Health should be extended over the waters of the harbor and bay within the quarantine limits. The Health Officer of the port is a member of the board, and should be empowered to execute its orders upon the waters surrounding the City in the same manner as the Police carry its directions into effect upon the land. He has a steamer at his command and may do so without any additional expense to the State. When the bodies of dead animals and other nuisances have been removed beyond the City limits, they are often left floating in full view, upon the waters of the harbor, or land upon the shores of the Lower Bay, and are not only a source of annoyance, but quite as dangerous as other evils, which the organization of the Board of Health was designed to prevent and remove.

Your interposition may also be needed to supply some defects and omissions in regard to the powers and duties of the board, in the act passed at the last session of the Legislature for reorganizing the City Government.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants from foreign countries, who arrived at New-York during the year 1872, was 294,581. The number in 1873 was 266,010—a falling off of 28,571.

The Commissioners state that, in consequence of the prevailing stagnation in business, a much larger number has been thrown upon them for support, and that without an increase of the head money they cannot pay the necessary expenses of their establishments. I believe they have made every possible effort to bring these expenditures within their means, and the statements which will be laid before you are respectfully commended to your favorable consideration.

INSANE.

Statement showing the number and situation of the insane of the State on the 1st of January, 1872, according to reports on file in the office of the State Board of Charities:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the custody of friends	762	820	1,582
In the State institutions	439	654	1,093
In private institutions	121	191	312
In city asylums and city almshouses	841	1,392	2,233
In county asylums and county poor-houses	588	731	1,319
In institutions of other States	86	75	161
In the asylum for insane criminals, Auburn	70	5	75
Total	2,907	3,868	6,775

The information relating to insane in the "custody of friends," was obtained from physicians in the various cities and towns. The officers of the various public and private institutions furnished the information relating to this class in their respective charge.

The board are now engaged in collecting information in regard to pauper and destitute children as provided by section 7 of chapter 571 of the laws of 1873. Returns have been received from nearly all the institutions by which they are supported, and the results will be presented to you in tabular form.

STATE PARKS.

Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, the Commissioners of State Parks made their first annual report, in conformity to a direction "to inquire into the expediency of providing for vesting in the State the title to the timbered regions lying within the Counties of Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, and Hamilton, and converting the same into a public park."

Their report contains important views and suggestions in regard to the preservation of the forests in this mountainous district for the supply of water and timber.

They come to no conclusion in regard to the main object of their inquiry, but recommend, until the question can be further considered and decided, that the wild lands now owned and held by the State be retained.

SINKING FUNDS.

In my annual message to the Legislature in January last, allusion was made to the duty of preserving inviolate the sinking funds pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the State debts. By the Constitution of the State these funds are required to be "sacredly applied" to that purpose. Any diversion of the moneys belonging to them to other purposes is a clear violation of this requirement, and an act of bad faith to the public creditors, who have made loans to the State on the pledge of these funds for their repayment. Yet the Legislature in past years has authorized the application of these moneys to the expenses of the Government; and on the 30th of September, 1872, the greater part of the $11,000,000 then belonging to the general, contingent, canal, and bounty fund sinking funds had been used for other purposes. The Controller has taken measures to redress this violation of the faith of the State, by investing these funds in permanent securities. On the 30th September, 1872, the whole amount so invested was only $871,244 09. The amount on the 30th September, 1873, was $2,328,903 65, and a further addition of about $900,000 has since been made. The residue of the moneys belonging to these funds will be invested in like manner as rapidly as the receipts into the Treasury, applicable to the purpose, are realized. It is now represented by deficiencies, bank deposits, and unpaid taxes.

PAYMENT OF STATE TAXES.

By chapter 760 of the laws of 1873, it was provided that every county should "pay its quota of State taxes into the State Treasury, the one-half on or before the 15th day of April, and the other half on or before the 1st day of May, in each and every year thereafter."

The object of this provision was to secure to the State the payment of the taxes raised in the several counties in time to meet appropriations made by the Legislature for the expenses of Government. This requirement is not obeyed. In a number of counties the Treasurers during the last year retained over $100,000 each for several months after the last day appointed for paying it into the State Treasury, having loaned it to the banks in their neighborhood at interest, thus using the public money, in flagrant violation of law, for their own pecuniary benefit. Indeed, it is a common practice on the part of county Treasurers to loan at interest, after the time fixed for paying it to the State, moneys collected from the tax-payers, thus making a profit out of a breach of their trust. The money thus collected is the property of the State from the day the law requires it to be paid into the Treasury; and the retention of it beyond that day by a Treasurer, is not only a virtual conversion of public money to his own use, and in that respect a gross official abuse in fraud of the law, but it is a great inconvenience to the State Treasury by withholding the means of satisfying legal demands against it, and an injustice to parties, whose claims the Legislature has provided for, by postponing the payments to which they are entitled.

This abuse should be remedied by a legislative act. It is a greater offense than many others which are declared to be misdemeanors, and there is quite as much reason that it should be punished by fine and imprisonment. The counties have a deep interest as well as the State in having their taxes promptly paid over after collection, as the chance of defalcation on the part of their Treasurers is always increased when the public moneys in the hands of the latter are used, even temporarily, for private profit. Besides, it is very unjust and a great hardship to the tax-payers to compel them to pay promptly, and then to allow the money collected from them to be used by the county Treasurers and the banks for their own benefit for months after the time the law requires it to be paid over to the State. It is still more unjust to them when it is considered that for want of the moneys thus withheld, the Controller is sometimes obliged to borrow at seven per cent. interest to meet the current expenses of the Government, and the interest thus paid becomes a new burden on the tax-payers.

When these moneys are loaned to the banks, the latter loan them to their customers; and when the Controller calls for their payment, months after the time fixed for the purpose, it is not an uncommon occurrence for the defaulting Treasurers and the banks, which are parties to their delinquency, to beset him with pressing letters urging him to grant them further time to pay over public moneys withheld from the Treasury in fraud of the law. The taxes in a majority of the counties are promptly paid over; the same punctuality should be exacted from all; and if the law is not voluntarily obeyed, its execution should be enforced by suitable penalties. A conformity to it would, no doubt, be aided by making it the imperative duty of the Controller to charge ten per cent. interest on all moneys received by county Treasurers from taxes for State purposes and withheld by them after the day fixed for payment into the State Treasury.

DEFALCATION IN THE STATE TREASURY.

It is my painful duty to call your attention to a defalcation in the office of the State Treasurer by a fraudulent abstraction of the public moneys to the amount of $304,957 91, by Charles H. Phelps, one of the clerks in the office, to whom the chief management of its affairs seems to have been confided, under the title of Cashier. This title is wholly unknown to the law, was assumed without any proper authority, and has been kept up under a practice of long standing.

When this defalcation became known, believing it to be my duty to cause the most thorough investigation to be made of the condition of the office, Mr. W. E. Warren, of the City of New-York, an experienced auditor and accountant, was employed by me for the purpose, and his report will be transmitted to you at an early day. It shows that the whole amount of the moneys stolen by the nominal Cashier was taken during the months of August and September, 1873, and that the fraud in applying the money to his own use was attempted to be covered up by false entries in the books of the office. There is no doubt that the defalcation is due, in a great degree, to the unwarrantable confidence reposed in him by the Treasurer and his deputy. The former was absent from his office much of his time, and the latter, in the absence of his principal, seems to have surrendered the whole control of its affairs to the defaulting clerk, and to have indorsed drafts for a large amount of the moneys abstracted payable to the order of a pretended Cashier of a private banking-house in the City of New-York of a very questionable character, and he is unable to say whether the indorsements were filled up or signed in blank. It is proper to add that there is not the slightest ground for impeaching the integrity of the Treasurer, or deputy, or any other subordinate in the office except the defaulting clerk. But there is no doubt the defalcation would have been prevented if the Treasurer had been at his post and given to his duties the attention the State has a right to exact from the custodian of its treasure. In absenting himself for a considerable portion of his time he has but followed the example of his immediate predecessors and left the duties of his office (including the receipt and custody of millions of dollars) to be discharged by his deputy and clerks. He should be required by law to reside in Albany and to attend personally to his responsible duties.

The Constitution authorizes the Governor to remove the Treasurer for any "violation of his duty." In a matter involving the reputation of a public officer, it was right, in my judgment, that this provision should be construed strictly, and that the power of removal should not be exercised unless some duty expressly enjoined by law had been omitted, or some act expressly forbidden had been committed. Under this provision thus interpreted, it did not appear to me that a case had arisen to warrant the extreme measure referred to.

Several years ago a smaller defalcation occurred in this department. The deficiency was made up by taxation; and it will be necessary to lay another burden on the tax-payers to make up a new deficiency, by authorizing a tax for the purpose.

The Controller and Treasurer have adopted new safeguards by a more frequent inspection and comparison of the books of their respective offices; but absolute security from a fraudulent abstraction of the public funds can only be secured by the personal integrity of those who are concerned in their receipt and disbursement.

CANALS.

During the last year the public attention and interest have been earnestly given to the subject of cheapening transportation between the West and the Atlantic coast by the improvement of our natural and artificial waterways.

There is no economical question which concerns the people of this State more deeply. The most important aspect under which it can be viewed, is that of enabling them to procure at lower prices the supplies they require for their own consumption, and to obtain higher prices for articles they produce by enabling them to reach the points of exchange at a diminished rate of transportation. This is the local view, and the one in which the great body of our people have a primary interest. To the people of the West, and especially the grain-producing districts, this is the sole view under which the question is regarded with much interest. They wish through cheaper transportation to sell their own products at better prices, and obtain at lower prices the articles they take in exchange.

There is another aspect of comparatively trifling importance to the West, but of the greatest consequence to us. It matters little to them by what channels they reach the markets for their products. But it is vital to the commercial ascendency of the City of New-York and to the continued success of our canal system, which has cost us so much, and which contributes so largely to our prosperity, that the communications between the two sections should not be lessened by the diversion into other channels of products seeking foreign markets.

It is not probable that any competing water communication can ever interfere with us materially, unless it be by the River St. Lawrence, which is reached by means of two short canals below all obstructions, thus affording a cheap and speedy connection with the ports of Lake Michigan. These two canals will probably be enlarged within a few years, so as to admit of the passage of vessels carrying cargoes of 1,500 tons, at a lower cost of transportation than we can afford, unless our canal locks can be so lengthened as to pass boats of greater capacity, or unless the cost of carrying can be reduced by using steam as a motive power, and lessening the time now required for transit from the lakes to tide water. In one respect the route to the ocean by the St. Lawrence will always contend at a disadvantage with ours. The Port of New-York is open at all seasons. The ports on the St. Lawrence are closed during six months of the year, and during these months Quebec and Montreal can only reach the ocean by several hundred miles of railroad.

If all the locks on the Erie Canal were doubled, as they will be shortly, and the prism were made to conform to the prescribed dimensions, its capacity would, no doubt, be sufficient to perform all the service required of it for several years to come; and when to this increased capacity the application of steam, as a motive power, shall be added, its ability to maintain a successful competition with other routes cannot well be questioned. The experiments with steam already made, under the liberal inducement offered by the State, though not entirely satisfactory, leave little doubt that they will be so at no distant period of time.

When the canal debt is paid, or the payment secured by the accumulation of properly invested sinking funds, which shall equal in amount the bonds outstanding, the tolls can be again reduced and the cost of transportation be further diminished.

The expediency of constructing a ship-canal to unite the waters of the Hudson and Lake Erie has recently given rise to much discussion. At the present time, with heavy burdens of taxation on the people of the State, in the prevailing derangement of business, and when we should economize our means by every practicable measure of retrenchment, it would be idle to take any steps toward the initiation of an enterprise of such magnitude, and likely to involve an enormous expenditure. Should it be practicable at any future day to undertake it, I trust it may be with our own means, and without the embarrassment of a copartnership with the Federal Government. Such a co-operation was suggested when the Erie Canal was projected; but it was on full consideration renounced, with the declaration on the part of the Executive of the State, that our resources were fully adequate to the accomplishment of the work "without extraneous aid."

In the meantime, with our canals fully completed for the transportation of bulky articles, and with our great railroad lines for those which are of lighter weight and more easily handled, there need be no fear that we shall be sufferers from the participation of our neighbors in the business of carrying.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The profligate management of some of our railroad companies, and the losses resulting from it to those who have contributed to their construction, calls for some efficient measures of correction. The incalculable value of these improvements is universally conceded. They are indispensable to the public convenience; they enable us to cross the continent in less time than was required to go from New-York to Buffalo half a century ago; and they bring to our doors products of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi which would otherwise never have reached us. They ought not by our legislation to be rendered unable to perform the valuable services they are rendering in bringing distant portions of our widely extended country into virtual contact, and in advancing our prosperity and growth with a rapidity hitherto unknown. But it is our duty to protect our towns and our citizens, who have aided in their construction, against the reckless and unscrupulous acts of the Directors, by whom they are managed. Immense associations for railroad purposes, wielding hundreds of millions of dollars, have grown up within the last fifty years; and wherever great wealth is accumulated in new forms, we must expect it to be invaded through new forms of depredation. We have not kept pace with the progress of the crimes which this aggregation of capital has produced, by enacting suitable laws for their repression and punishment. The application of the funds belonging to railroad companies to objects other than those for which they were incorporated, and the use of these funds in any manner by the managers for private profit, should be made crimes punishable by imprisonment. It is a reproach to our criminal jurisprudence that there are hundreds of malefactors in our State prisons undergoing sentences for stealing sums under $50, while there are others at large who have by fraudulent contrivances for their own benefit sacrificed the property of confiding shareholders, many of whom are women and children, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and are living in luxury on the proceeds of these enormous larcenies.

Our statutes in regard to the embezzlement of moneys and breaches of trust, are exceedingly defective in respect to the acts and persons embraced in them, the definition of the crimes, and the degree of the punishment awarded to them. Public officers and servants are not embraced in the statute of embezzlements; and it is doubtful whether it covers the acts of the officers and servants of public corporations, while the statute in regard to breaches of trust reaches only the acts of public officers, and provides for aggravated cases the inadequate punishment of imprisonment for a year in the County Jail and a fine of $250. There is nothing more glaring in the daily exhibition of crime than the abuse of fiduciary trusts. Little is needed now on the score of a firm and unsparing administration of justice; but there will be no security against the bad faith of Trustees, employes of the State, and the managers and Directors of corporations, public and private, until the conversion to their own use of the moneys confided to them, or the diversion of such moneys from their proper objects is more severely punished.

Among those who have suffered by the fraudulent or improvident management of railroad companies are the inhabitants of many towns which have been induced to subscribe to the capital stock, and have issued their corporate bonds to pay for it. These subscriptions will, in all probability, in some instances, be a total loss, which must be made up by assessments on the property of the people of the towns from which they were procured. The bonds already issued by authority of the Legislature are no doubt valid. But it seems to me to be due to the inhabitants of our towns, who are solicited, and often successfully, to subscribe to the stock of these companies by sanguine or exaggerated representations as to their productiveness, that all laws authorizing such subscriptions should be repealed.

It is estimated that at least seventy-five per cent. of all the operations of the Stock Board in the City of New-York are in railroad stocks and bonds; and the enormous speculations, of which they furnish the material, have contributed largely to the derangement of the legitimate business of the country. The practice by banks, which has to some extent prevailed, of certifying checks to be good when there were no deposits to meet them, has aggravated the evil by giving to particular individuals an almost unlimited credit, to be used in stock gambling. This practice should be arrested by making it a penal offense for any officer of a bank to certify a check unless the drawer of the check has a sufficient deposit in the bank to pay it.

Under former statutes framed to restrain stock-jobbing, contracts to sell or transfer at a future day evidences of debt or stocks, not in possession of the party so contracting at the time of the contract, were declared to be absolutely void. These provisions of law were repealed in 1859. If they were revived, as has been suggested, they would probably be so generally evaded as to be inoperative. But it is worthy of consideration whether they might not be successfully applied to the traffic in gold, which has led to speculations of the most pernicious character, and which may be a source of serious embarrassment if the Federal Government shall adopt measures to resume specie payments.

LEGISLATION.

One of the greatest evils of our legislation is the carelessness and want of consideration with which bills are framed and passed, especially near the close of the session of the Legislature, when it cannot give to each bill the care and deliberation due to every enactment of law. During the ten days preceding the close of the last session, 352 bills were sent to the Executive Chamber for approval. Some of them were so imperfectly framed that they would have been a discredit to the statute book; some were of doubtful meaning, others were in direct violation of the Constitution, while the purpose of many could be attained under existing general laws. The adjournment of the Legislature rendered it impossible for the Executive to submit to it his objections to these bills. He was, therefore, constrained to withhold from them his approval without being able to confer with the Houses in which they originated; and they were deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, with a statement in nearly all cases of the grounds of his action.

The whole number of bills passed by the two Houses of the Legislature was 1,017. Of these, 883 were of a private or local, and only 134 of a strictly public, nature. Although many of the former were unnecessary, as there were general laws under which their objects could have been substantially accomplished, they received the approval of the Executive from a reluctance on his part to return bills to the Houses in which they originated, without the most substantial objections. Nevertheless, he was constrained, notwithstanding his earnest desire to be in accord with the two Houses on matters of legislation, to withhold his approval from 147 of the bills sent to him.

The Constitution provides that corporations may be formed under general laws but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be obtained under general laws.

The restriction contained in the last part of this provision has not been in all cases respected, for it is well known that charters are frequently sought and obtained by individuals desirous of being associated for private purposes, not because there is any difficulty in effecting their object under existing laws, but because a special act of the Legislature is regarded as attaching to such associations a higher public estimation, even when conferring no additional privileges or powers. The Legislature, in yielding to such applications, under a natural desire on the part of the members to gratify the wishes of their constituents, has disregarded a restriction which was intended by the Constitution as a restraint upon unnecessary legislation.

Your attention is respectfully and earnestly invoked to this subject, with the assurance that much of your valuable time may be saved, and that you may avoid the hardship of transacting public business at your own expense.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The act annually passed "making appropriations for certain expenses of Government, and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," was originally what its title imports, an act to supply deficiencies in preceding appropriations, and usually covered two or three pages of the statute book. Last year it covered thirty-one pages, and by far the larger amount of its appropriations were for ordinary expenses of Government, or for objects in no manner answering to the description of deficiencies. It is, in fact, to all intents, a second Appropriation bill. There is no reason why it should not be made what it was originally, and still professes to be, an act to provide for deficiencies in former appropriations.

I most earnestly and respectfully request that the bill making provision for these objects may be sent to me not later than the 1st day of March, that full time be afforded me for examining it, and for you to reconsider it if it shall be found to contain matters which ought not, in my judgment, to receive my approval. At the last session of the Legislature it was not passed until the very last moment, and, indeed, the adjournment was delayed for several hours after midnight in order to dispose of it. It is of the greatest importance to make all appropriations for the necessary expenses of government at an early day, and if another bill is required to provide for supplying deficiencies, it should be sent to the Governor for approval long enough before the close of the session to enable him to examine it with care, as he would, if he found objectionable items in it after the adjournment, be compelled to approve what he considered wrong, or withhold his approval from it altogether, and thus to defeat provisions indispensable to meet urgent public needs.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Among the bills left on my hands by the Legislature was one authorizing the Common Council of one of our cities in the interior of the State to purchase or acquire lands for a public cemetery for its use, and conferring the right to take such lands without the consent of the owner. My approval was withheld from this bill from considerations to which I deem it proper to call your attention.

The right of every individual to be secured in the undisturbed enjoyment of his property lies at the foundation of all responsible government. It is, indeed, one of the primary objects for which Governments are instituted. To this fundamental rule there is but one proper exception. If private property is needed for public use, it may be taken by making just compensation to the owner; but the use must be one which is common to all, or which is indispensable to the accomplishment of some object of public necessity. This right of eminent domain, as it is denominated, is an incident of sovereignty; and it is one of the most arbitrary of all the powers of government.

In this State it has long been exercised for the purpose of constructing highways, canals, and bridges, and, more recently, for railroads and supplying cities with pure and wholesome water. In the latter case it is justified by the fact that the public health is directly concerned. Although railroads partake largely of the character of highways, and are subject to the common use of the public on terms regulated by law, the delegation to them of the right to take private property for their use without the owner's consent was considered by many as exceedingly questionable, and was not conceded without hesitation by the Legislature. In all these cases there is a necessity, in order to avoid or overcome physical obstacles, for pursuing given courses, and the refusal of a single owner of property might defeat the public object in view. Under such circumstances, the Government deemed it justifiable to interpose, and to authorize the property to be taken on making just compensation for it.

There is no such overruling necessity in selecting sites for cemeteries. If suitable ground cannot be obtained in one direction, it may be found in some other; and there is no reason why the matter should not be left to agreement by the parties. To take a man's property from him against his wishes and remonstrances for such a purpose seems to me a violation of one of the first principles of government.

Chapter 760 of the laws of 1870 undertakes to confer this right on incorporated rural cemetery associations. It authorizes private corporations to take a man's property from him without his consent, at a valuation to be made by others, for the exclusive use of its shareholders. The bill referred to had the same objectionable feature in providing for the sale of burial plots to private individuals. Thus the Common Council, after compelling a man to sell his property against his wishes, was authorized to resell it to others for their private use.

A still more objectionable bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature by both Houses, but was subsequently withdrawn.

Your attention is called to this subject with the hope that you will deem it your duty to arrest further progress in this direction and to repeal the act above mentioned; for it is not difficult to foresee that without some check to this invasion of private rights, the time may come, under a less virtuous condition of society, when no man can say with confidence that his farm is his own.

THE CURRENCY.

The City of New-York is the financial and commercial centre of the Union. The greater part of the revenue from imports is collected there; and there, by its widely extended mercantile transactions, our foreign exchanges are for the most part regulated. Unfortunately, too, it is the principal theatre of the speculations, always enormous and frequently fraudulent, by which the legitimate business of the country is deranged and its good name sullied. The interests of the City and State are thus so intimately interwoven with the condition of the currency of the country, that I feel justified in considering it within the provision of the Constitution, which requires the Governor "to communicate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall deem expedient."

The financial pressure, under which the country is laboring, has exhibited a new phase—a suspension by the banks, not of payment in specie, but of payment in depreciated and inconvertible paper—a lower depth of discredit than we have ever before reached. Their condition, when public confidence was at its lowest ebb, may be exemplified by the hypothetical case of a debtor, who, when called on to pay, could only give his creditor a certificate that he owed him the money; and it is worthy of consideration that their inability to meet their obligations occurred with $700,000,000 of circulating bank and Government notes outstanding.

The disordered condition of the currency, out of which this extraordinary suspension arose, is a source of general dissatisfaction to the people of the country, and of serious injury and embarrassment to our commercial transactions at home and abroad. Indeed, it may be justly said that the recent sudden revulsion in nearly all the channels of productive industry, by which multitudes of the laboring classes have been thrown out of employment, the fraudulent devices for pecuniary gain, the inordinate speculations, the profligate expenditure, public and private, and the wide-spread demoralization, by which we are dishonored, are the legitimate consequences of a long-continued suspension of specie payments by the Government and the banks. If, as is believed, nothing but imminent danger to the public safety can justify a legislative act making depreciated paper a legal tender in contracts between individuals, it is the manifest duty of the Government to repeal it at the earliest practicable day, when the danger is over, and put an end to the evil and injustice it has produced. And yet, after the lapse of nearly nine years from the suppression of the rebellion, no step has been taken by Congress to repair this great public and private wrong. No country has ever had more abundant facilities for restoring or keeping up its circulating paper to the universal standard of value than we have possessed during this long period of inaction. We are producers of the precious metals in large quantities. The products of our mines during the last nine years are reported at $639,500,000. In the same period we coined $244,351,394 89 in gold, and $25,787,331 76 in silver—in all, $270,138,726 65. Thus, but little more than 42 per cent. of the products of our gold and silver mines have reached our mints, while one of the chief occupations of our Assay offices has been to convert our bullion into bars for exportation. We have, by the continued use of irredeemable paper, banished from the country the greater part of the precious metals which we have produced, or driven them into the manufacture of articles of luxury. We have gone so far in this false direction by the issue of $48,000,000 of fractional currency, as it is called, (more than $23,000,000 of which is below the denomination of fifty cents,) that we have expelled all our silver coin from circulation, leaving the whole business of domestic exchange to be carried on with depreciated paper, excepting the pieces of base metal in use of the value of five cents and under. To make the return to specie payments more remote and difficult the Treasury Department has during the last five years thrown into the market for sale $324,108,539 of gold coin. If half this amount had been kept in the public vaults, we might at this very hour have safely declared the circulating notes issued by the Government to be redeemable in specie, while the gradual accumulation of such a supply of the precious metals would have been accompanied by a corresponding restraint on overtrading and speculation, and, rendered the transition to our present state of restriction comparatively easy any harmless.

There can be no higher proof of the impolicy of this process of self-spoliation than the fact that a direct reversal of it is the only mode by which we can hope to return to the standard of specie. The steps to be taken are, first, to regain the precious metals, of which we have improvidently stripped ourselves, and then to withdraw the paper, by which they have been driven into other channels. If our import duties do not yield a surplus for accumulation after paying the interest on our public debt, it would be far better to repurchase (as we can at a less price than we sold) a portion of the coin we have parted with than to prolong a state of things which is equally injurious to our industry and discreditable to our character as a commercial people. It is one of its unjust consequences that we levy on external commerce the whole amount of coin with which the interest of the public debt is paid, thus throwing upon a single branch of industry a burden which should be shared by all.

The experience of all countries attests that a paper circulation cannot be secured from pernicious fluctuations, unless it is upheld by a broad basis of specie. Independently of the consideration of stability in the value of the instruments we employ to effect our domestic exchanges, it is of vital interest to the laboring classes that the precious metals should enter so largely into circulation as to constitute the principal medium for the payment of their wages and the purchase of necessaries to supply their moderate wants. To accomplish these objects we must withdraw our fractional currency and a sufficient amount of notes of other denominations to make the residue practically redeemable in specie. The result would be to infuse into the circulation a supply of coin on which the Government and the banks could draw in cases of emergency, and avert much of the evil incident to the fluctuations of a currency consisting largely of paper. The Bank of England issues no notes under £5 sterling—about $25. The Bank of France issued none before the war with Germany under fifty francs—about $10. The latter country had nearly $450,000,000 in gold and silver coin at the commencement of that contest. Without such a supply of specie to draw upon she could not, without great pecuniary and commercial disaster, have paid the enormous war fine of nearly $1,000,000,000 in which she was mulcted by the Emperor of Germany.

There are already numerous schemes to remedy existing evils, some of them providing for an additional issue of interest-bearing bonds, redeemable in greenbacks; or, in other words, of paper in one form, redeemable in irredeemable paper in another form. Unless the testimony of all history is discarded, these schemes can have no other consequences than to prolong and aggravate prevailing embarrassments, and end in a catastrophe more overwhelming to the prosperity of the country and the credit of the Government, than any we have yet experienced. It is a great error to suppose that there is any mystery in the currency question, however industriously the belief may be propagated by the advocates of paper, so long as all our reasonings concerning it are in relation with the standard of specie. It is only when men undertake to make that which has no intrinsic value perform an office to which intrinsic value is indispensable; or, in other words, it is only when men try to solve the impossible problem of ascertaining with how much inconvertible paper the commercial transactions of a great country can be carried on, that their minds become mystified and run into the most illogical theories. It is believed that the remedial process, by which we are to be effectually relieved, is one of the utmost simplicity—namely, to gather together at the earliest day possible, by purchase or otherwise, a sufficient amount of specie, to enable us to declare our circulating paper redeemable in coin. The precise amount needed may be the subject of some difference of opinion, but not so great as to cause any serious embarrassment.

The present moment is a most favorable one for restoring the country to a solvent condition. The State of our foreign commerce, the abundance of our harvests, and our general prosperity, combine to inspire confidence in any well-directed effort to accomplish the object; and it is the opinion of many of our most judicious and experienced bankers and financiers that the Government may safely declare now that it will redeem its circulating notes in specie on the 1st of January, 1875.

It is not to be disguised that powerful influences are likely to be felt in Congress, and are already at work, in opposition to all measures framed with a view to bring about the resumption, which public opinion clearly demands, and to which the Government is distinctly pledged. Among these are a large portion of the banks, which look only to present profit; the debtor classes, which naturally desire to pay in the cheapest currency; the large manufacturers, who derive from the premium on gold a protection beyond that, which is incident to the present high tariff of duties on foreign products; and the rapacious swarm of speculators, whose schemes can best be accomplished with irredeemable paper. It remains to be seen whether these interests are to control the action of Congress in disregard of the common welfare, or whether, as is earnestly to be hoped, they will be firmly and effectually resisted.

I should not have dwelt on this subject so much in detail but for the deep interest of the people of this State in securing and maintaining a stable currency convertible at all times into specie. The evils we are suffering have been often repeated, but they seem to fade out of our remembrance with every season of returning prosperity. More than half a century ago, in a similar financial and commercial crisis, De Witt Clinton, while occupying the Executive chair of this State, addressed to the Legislature, sitting in the same halls in which you are assembled, the following emphatic language:

"The banishment of metallic money, the loss of commercial confidence, the exhibition of fictitious capital, the increase of civil prosecutions, the multiplication of crimes, the injurious enhancement of prices, and the dangerous extension of credit are among the mischiefs which flow from this state of things."

These words of an illustrious statesman, coming back to us after the lapse of years, and portraying with striking fidelity our present condition, manifest that no increase in population and wealth, no advance in general prosperity, no progress in productive industry, in art, or in civilization, can shield us from the fluctuations and reverses which are sure to follow in the train of an irredeemable paper currency.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is worthy of your consideration whether some uniform mode of superintending the construction of the public buildings which are in progress should not be adopted. Besides the new Capitol, there are three hospitals or asylums for the insane, (the Hudson River State Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, the Homoeopathic Asylum, at Middletown, and the State Asylum at Buffalo,) and a State Reformatory at Elmira, which are incomplete.

The original estimates for the construction of these buildings are nearly as follows:

The new Capitol at Albany	$4,000,000 00
The Hudson River State Hospital	800,000 00
The Homoeopathic Asylum	100,000 00
The State Reformatory	680,000 00
The Buffalo State Asylum	600,000 00
Total	$6,180,000 00

There have been expended on these buildings the following sums, viz.:

The new Capitol, the external walls of which are only raised to the height of the first story	$4,961,620 00
The Hudson River Hospital, about one-third completed, and for drainage and water supply	1,100,000 00
The Homeopathic Asylum	195,000 00
The State Reformatory, on the foundation walls, the walled inclosure, and the lower story of part of the building	451,811 00
The Buffalo Asylum, on the foundation, administration building, two wards, and rear buildings	549,558 2
Total	$7,257,989 3

A fair estimate of the cost of these structures and their appurtenances, if completed according to their present plans, is believed to be as follows, viz.:

The new Capitol	$15,000,000
The Hudson River Hospital	3,000,000
The Homeopathic Asylum	600,000
The State Reformatory	2,000,000
The Buffalo Asylum	3,000,000
Total	$23,600,000

—Or nearly four times the original estimates.

The increased cost has been caused in some instances by changes of plan, and to some ex-

ient by the advanced price of labor and materials; but it is to be accounted for in a far greater degree by understating the necessary expenditure in the original estimates, and it is not believed that the Legislature would have authorized the construction of these buildings on the plans adopted, if accurate statements of their probable cost had been submitted to it.

The Capitol at the seat of Government represents the sovereignty of the people of the State. The laws by which they are governed are enacted within its walls. It is right that it should bear in its dimensions and the perfection of its architecture a just relation to the dignity of the service to which it is dedicated, and the people will not object to any reasonable expenditure which may be necessary to make it a fitting symbol of their supremacy and power.

The proposed expenditure is nevertheless far greater than it should be, and it is believed that it may yet be reduced without impairing the architectural finish or proportions of the edifice.

In regard to buildings intended for the treatment and care of the insane, and for the custody, punishment, or reformation of criminals, it is neither necessary nor appropriate that they should be ornamental or costly in their architecture. They should be plain and substantial, and should be constructed with the single purpose of adapting them to the uses for which they are designed. The cities and districts within which they are established will very naturally desire that they should be highly embellished as ornaments to their neighborhoods; and as the superintendence of their construction is usually confided to persons who reside near them, it will require great care on the part of the State, as experience has shown, to prevent the plans from being modified by costly alterations or additions.

The most effectual method of guarding against defective estimates of cost and changes of plan, involving additional expenditure, is to place the construction of all buildings to be erected at the expense of the State under a single superintending architect, with a salary sufficient to command the highest qualifications. Such an arrangement would also save to the State a large portion of the compensation now paid to a number of architects receiving a percentage on the amount expended in the construction of the buildings respectively in their charge. No plan should be finally adopted, and no building commenced, until all the working drawings are perfected; and when this is done, an experienced builder is often more competent to carry on the work of construction than the architect by whom it was designed.

If the appointment of a superintending architect is provided for, his first duty should be to see whether such modifications may not be made in the plans of the buildings now in progress as to secure a material reduction of their cost. That the expenditures have not only been unnecessary, but extravagant, in more than one instance, cannot well be doubted. The Hudson River Hospital, so far as it is constructed, is a model building, but it has cost a larger sum than was necessary, and certainly much more than the State can afford, if provision is to be made for such of our 7,000 insane as are in indigent circumstances. The materials for another section of the building are on hand and paid for; and it is desirable that this section, which can be constructed according to the same external design at a comparatively less cost than the one already completed, should be finished as speedily as possible. The expense of drainage and supplying the institution with water has also been paid, so that the further expenditure will be limited to the cost of the building and its necessary furniture.

It is also desirable that the two wards of the Buffalo Asylum partially constructed should be completed so as to be in condition to receive inmates.

With these two exceptions, and with an appropriation for the new Capitol, it is due to the people of the State, already overburdened with taxes, that further expenditure on these buildings should cease until the plans can be revised and their cost brought within reasonable bounds. It is of the more importance, as other receptacles will be needed to provide for the insane poor. A large number are in county poor-houses in the most deplorable condition and wholly without remedial treatment; and there can be little hope of making provision for them if millions are lavished upon two or three costly establishments.

CERTIFICATES FOR SERVICE IN THE WAR OF 1812.

In 1859 an act was passed making compensation to the Militia of this State for certain expenses incurred in the war of 1812. Under this act awards were made and several thousand certificates were issued. The Legislature appropriated $50,000 in 1869 and $100,000 in 1870 for the payment of these certificates. There are many thousand yet outstanding, and, as they bear interest, the amount due on them is constantly increasing. Frequent applications are made for payment, but beyond a balance of less than $3,000 there are no moneys in the Treasury applicable to this object. The holders of these certificates, or, at least, those to whom they were issued, are old men, and can derive little benefit from them unless they are speedily paid. Many of them have, no doubt, passed into other hands, but to the extent that the faith of the State is pledged for their payment, provision should be made for the purpose. Partial payment has been made on a large number of the certificates, and their validity is thus acknowledged in a twofold sense.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

Your immediate attention is earnestly called to obstructions in the Harbor of New-York, caused by discharging ashes and cinders from steam-boats, and throwing earth, stones, and rubbish of all description into its waters, and also by the construction of docks extending into these waters far beyond the exterior lines heretofore established. There are legal provisions by which obstructions from the first-named cause may be restrained by fines, but the Pilot Commissioners, who are authorized to prosecute for them, have no means of meeting the expense of detecting violations of law. The subject is one of pressing urgency. Shoals are in the process of formation, and it is a well-known principle that as the tidal flow inward from the sea, at the mouths of rivers, is impeded by the obstruction or contraction of the channel, the outward flow is proportionably diminished in force, and the harbor becomes gradually shallower. The harbor of New-York has already been seriously injured by these obstructions, and, unless their progress is arrested by speedy and efficient measures, there is great danger that it may in the course of time share the fate of many maritime ports in Europe which have, through like causes, become wholly useless.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

On the 3d March, 1871, the Congress of the United States passed an act to provide for celebrating the one hundreth anniversary of American Independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1876.

The act provided for the appointment of a Commissioner and an alternate Commissioner from each State and Territory, to constitute a commission which was required to hold its meetings in the City of Philadelphia, and to report to Congress a plan for carrying out the object of the act.

Preliminary measures have been already adopted for the purpose, and the President of the United States has issued his proclamation commending the celebration and exhibition to the people of the United States, and to all nations who may be pleased to take part in them.

It is now recommended by the Centennial Commission that each State and Territory appoint a board of managers, not exceeding five in number, for the purpose of organizing their respective States and Territories, and of securing a thorough representation of the products of industry of each in the exhibition.

Several of the States have entered with earnestness upon the work, and it is greatly to be desired that it should be carried out in a manner which will be creditable to the country. In order that the products of our own industry may be advantageously exhibited, a State board seems to be indispensable. It is not proposed that the members should have any compensation, and it is not doubted that gentlemen can be found who will undertake the service for the purpose of insuring a proper representation of the State at an exhibition in which our States and Territories and foreign countries will take part. But it ought not to be expected that they should do more than pay their own personal expenses. The labor of preparing and managing the exhibits of the States is very great, and cannot be performed without the aid of a Secretary and clerk, and without incurring expenditures for the rent of an office and some incidental objects. These expenditures must be borne by the State, if such a board is created. The amount need not exceed seven or eight thousand dollars a year for the term of two years from the 4th of July next.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

It will devolve on you to consider and act upon the amendments to the Constitution, which were agreed to by the two branches of the Legislature at its last session. Should they be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each House at the present session, it will be your duty to submit them to the people, and if, on being so submitted, they are approved and ratified by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature voting thereon, they will become a part of the Constitution. These amendments were matured after the most deliberate consideration by a body of citizens eminent for their ability and experience, representing in equal numbers the two leading political parties in the State, and they provide for defects in the Constitution, which have been a source of great public inconvenience and injury. It is earnestly hoped that they may meet your approval. Should you fail to agree to them it would be necessary to institute new proceedings, which would prolong existing defects in the Constitution for a further term of three years.

Having thus laid before you such considerations as the condition of the State seems to me to demand, it only remains for me to express the hope that your deliberations may be carried on in friendly concord to results which will promote the best interests of your constituents. It will be a source of sincere gratification to me if I can contribute by any co-operation on my part to the harmony of our official intercourse and to the welfare of those we represent. It may be regarded as a fortunate occurrence that the two great political parties in the State are represented with so near an approach to equality in both branches of the Legislature; and if differences of opinion shall manifest themselves on questions of which our party divisions are the growth, I look to both with the same confidence for pure and patriotic action on all matters affecting the good name of the State and the welfare of the people. In this assurance and trust I tender you a cordial welcome to the halls of legislation.

JOHN A. DIX.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon. Present, Commissioners Hurlburt, Forrest, Kaufman, Maujer, Quintard, and Lynch. The report of the Treasurer from June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1873, was read and adopted:

RECEIPTS.

For commutations on aliens to last report	$236,248 50
Inmates' funds	213 02
Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank	1,000 00
Total	$237,461 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Ward's Island expenses	$114,260 36
For Castle Garden expenses	67,048 92
For general expenses account	6,988 17
For forwarding account	3,789 69
For relief and charities	2,082 22
For State agencies	1,640 75
For County Houses	16,409 09
For State charities institutions	7,670 40
For insurance	572 23
For account of contracts on Lunatic Asylum	22,525 96
Bowling Green Savings Bank	265 80
Uniform account	1,051 50
Total	$244,941 09

FINANCIAL RECAPITULATION OF PRESENT COMMISSION.

Receipts.

Balance on hand June 1, 1873	$5,077 88
Total receipts since	237,461 52
Total	$242,539 40
Estimated deficiency, April 1, 1874	150,000 00

Disbursements.

Total disbursements since June 1	$244,941 09
Balance on hand at date, June 1	242,539 40
Deficiency Jan. 1	$2,401 69
Estimated total amount of bills due Jan. 1, including contracts	63,500 00
Estimated total deficiency, Jan. 1, 1873	66,000 00

The meeting adjourned after transacting routine business.

PROPOSALS FOR CITY STOCK.

The Controller opened at 2 o'clock yesterday the following proposals for $4,210,497 55 of the consolidated stock of the City and County of New-York, to redeem bonds maturing Jan. 15:

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
John F. Hamilton	$18,000	100
Cornelius Van Cott, Treasurer N. Y. Fire Dept. Relief Fund	20,000	100
Richard M. Cornell	10,000	100¼ & 1-10
Sinclair Tousey	10,000	100
J. B. Newcomb & Co.	20,000	100
James Ryan	4,000	100
Cornelia D. Lawrence	2,000	100
John J. Cisco & Son	2,000	100
Emigrants' Indust. Savings Bank	200,000	100 1-100
William & John O'Brien	3,000	100
Wm. Redmond & Son	13,300	98
Edward Whitehouse	50,000	100
Whitehouse & Co.	12,000	100
H. Miller	2,000	100
Albany Savings Bank	100,000	100⅛
F. D. Tappen	50,000	100
Horwitz & Neustadt	8,000	100⅛
Richard Van Rensselaer, Ex'r.	2,400	100
Richard Van Rensselaer	1,600	
Putnam County Savings Bank	5,000	100
H. Kirvan	5,000	100
Frederick Schroeder	3,000	100
Nathaniel Briggs	10,000	100
Williamsburg Savings Bank	200,000	100
Martin Joost	4,000	100
S. E. Nash	8,000	100
A. L. Taylor	60,000	100
F. D. Tappen	200,000	100
Seaman's Bank for Savings	500,000	100
S. A. Lawrence	4,000	100
Geo. K. Sistare	100,000	100
Jno. Jacob Grieber	10,000	101
Newburg Savings Bank	75,000	100
Albany Savings Bank	5,000	100
Greenwich Savings Bank	300,000	100

THE CITY LABOR MARKET.

The following table will show the relative prices of labor in the City between the 1st of January, 1873, and January 1, 1874:

	1873.	1874.
Bricklayers	$4 per day.	$4.
Stone masons	$4 per day.	$3 50 and $4.
Tailors	Paid by piece.	Slight reduc.
Machinists	30@40c.pr. hr.	Same.
Painters	$3 50pr.dy.8hrs.	$3 50 per dy.
Longshoremen (skilled)	40c. per hour.	Same.
Longshoremen (unskilled)	18c. per hour.	25c. per hour.
Ship-caulkers	$3 per day.	Same.
Ship-carp'ters(Navy-yard)	$4 25 per day.	$3 75 per dy.
Cabinet-makers	$4 per day.	Same.
Printers (day work)	$22 per week.	Same.
Printers (night work)	$24 per week.	Same.
Printers (job offices)	$20 per week.	Same.
Printers(newspaper piece work)	45c.@55c. per 1,000 ems.	
Laborers (dock)	$2 per day.	Same.
Laborers (public works)	$1 75 per day.	Same.
Laborers (parks)	$1 75 per day.	Same.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

The following resolutions will be reported to the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting to-morrow at 2:30 P. M., and action taken therein:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Chamber, the laws under which the Customs duties are now collected, are complex, cumbrous, and difficult to understand; and, in connection with the demoralizing system of rewarding informers by moieties, and with the arbitrary powers vested in officers who are themselves informers, to seize books and papers, they too commonly serve as a trap for honest importers, and an encouragement to corruption, oppression, and private bribery.

Resolved, That these evils are so great, and are exerting so destructive an influence on the morals of trade, that we respectfully ask of Congress, in the name of the commerce of the country, at once to do away with all awards to informers and all penalties and confiscations for the benefit of salaried officers of the Customs; to take from such officers all powers of arbitrary seizure of books and papers, and to enforce the sacredness of private correspondence when entrusted to the nation's keeping in the mails.

Resolved, That the difficulty of understanding a complex system of Customs, and the facilities for fraud afforded by them, are considerations which imperatively call for the abolition of ad valorem duties, and of compound duties, and the substitution for them of simple specific duties wherever possible.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to present these resolutions to Congress, in the name of the Chamber, and to take such other measures as they may deem proper to secure reformatory legislation on these subjects.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Mayor Havemeyer has officially recognized the reorganization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen by permitting the oath of office of the new Clerk, Mr. Wm. H. Moloney, to be filed with his Secretary. Mr. Moloney had an interview with the Mayor yesterday. When he retired he made the following appointments: George W. Betts, Deputy Clerk; Thos. E. Barrett, Second Assistant Clerk; John McCauley, Index Clerk; Thos. F. Egan, Journal Clerk; Henry A. Munker, General Clerk; and Thomas Abbott, Messenger. There is an important difficulty connected with the reorganization of the board. To render it legal and operative, it is necessary to have all the proceedings of the board signed by the Clerk, and published in the *City Record*. Mr. Disbecker, the supervisor of the latter, however, has refused to recognize the new Clerk until he is advised of his appointment by competent authority. He has sent a communication to the Corporation Counsel requesting his opinion on the subject, and an answer is expected to-morrow. Meantime Mr. Moloney contends that he has a right to furnish an account of the proceedings of the board for publication; but Mr. Disbecker has decided not to receive such minutes unless they are signed by Mr. Constantine Donohue, who still claims to be Clerk of the board.

MARKET WOMEN BEFORE THE MAYOR.

About a score of market women, whose stands were recently removed from the sidewalks, called upon the Mayor yesterday, and appealed to him to allow them to continue their business as heretofore. The Mayor gave them in charge of an usher, who conducted them to the office of Mr. E. B. Schaffer, the Superintendent of Incumbrances, who, acting under orders, had them ejected. Mr. Shaffer told the visitors that complaints had been made about the obstructions, and that he had to perform his duty. One of the women said she had a large family of children to support, and if she was not allowed to take her old place near the market, she would leave her little ones in Mr. Shaffer's office, and he would have to support them. Other women made like threats. Appalled at their threats, Mr. Shaffer promised to confer with the Mayor on the subject, and the market dames then left in rather an angry mood.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

On the opening of the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, the trial of Andrew Fox and Biron Fox, both indicted for sending obscene publications through the United States mail, was commenced, and occupied the whole of the day, and was not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 6.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented for return to specie payment, for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, from the ship-owners of Maine whose vessels were destroyed by rebel cruisers, not named in the Geneva award, asking for a portion of that award; from merchants of New-York City asking that the Senate so direct its proceedings that the views of the mercantile community may be heard against the repeal of the Bankrupt bill, and from citizens of Brooklyn against the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

FREE BANKING.

The bill of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, for free banking was taken from the table, and referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Finance Committee, reported back the resolution introduced by Mr. Sumner instructing that committee to report a bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to provide for the collection of the taxes by stamps, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. He said when the millennium arrived it might be possible to collect taxes without tax officers. To abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau would be to lose at least one-half of the taxes now collected. The principal part of the taxes were collected upon spirits and tobacco, and it would be impossible to collect them without officers.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said here was an opportunity for practical economy, and by adopting this system of collecting taxes by stamps an army of office-holders would be dispensed with. He knew the measure would not be agreeable to all, but thought it would be consistent, and should be passed.

Mr. MORRILL thought the Senator from Massachusetts had not studied our Internal Revenue laws, or he would see that his plan would make a wreck and cause a loss of at least fifty millions of dollars from revenue.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

MR. EDWARD YOUNG'S PRESENT.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing Edward Young to accept a present from the Emperor of Russia, with a recommendation that it be passed. After some opposition by Mr. Sumner and Mr. Thurman, and Mr. Cameron had explained that Mr. Young was a delegate from the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor of Russia had presented the delegates with a small diamond ring, which Mr. Young could not accept without the authority of Congress, the bill passed.

REDUCTION OF BANK CAPITAL.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, Mr. Morton's bill authorizing national banks that have decided to reduce their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of bonds upon retiring their own circulating notes or depositing lawful money of the United States in the proportion provided by law. The only material amendment recommended is one requiring that whenever such reduction shall be authorized under the thirteenth section of the National Currency act, any notes of such bank thereafter coming into the United States Treasury shall be cancelled, together with such as shall be redeemed, which shall equal the amount of the reduction authorized.

THE SALARY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the bill to repeal the act of March 3, 1873, increasing salaries, was taken up.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, resumed the floor, and said the most odious part of the Salary bill was the back-pay portion. If part of it was a "steal," the whole of it was a "steal," and he desired to further amend the bill to compel the refunding of all back pay received. He did not think $7,500 too much money for a Senator to live upon decently, but if this money was to be given back, let it all be returned.

Mr. WRIGHT said for himself he favored a square repeal of the bill. If that could not be done he would take the next best proposition, and stand by the bill as reported from the committee. He thought that to incumber it with all these amendments would defeat the bill.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, said if there was guilt pertaining to any Senator who advocated the passage of the bill increasing salaries, he was guilty. He favored its passage and voted for it out of the purest motives, as he believed Congress had a right to enact said law. He thought $7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been $10,000. Since then he had not changed his opinion. He had drawn the money, (producing the greenbacks from his pocket.) "Here they are, Sir; this is my pay; I am going to fight for it till the last." [Laughter.] "I have not stolen that pay; I have done nothing that preys upon my conscience; I have endeavored to earn it." [Renewed laughter.] After the adjournment of the Senate he returned to Texas, and was received by the Legislature of that State, and not having been condemned by that body, he felt easy. It was not so much the Salary bill the people objected to as the Credit Mobilier bill; but he did not think that such an odious measure. He thought Oakes Ames one of the best men he ever knew, and believed it was the demagogues of the country who preferred this indictment.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said, having voted for the Salary bill at last session, and intending now to vote for its repeal, he desired to say a few words in explanation thereof. He had practiced law for thirty-five years, and always made it a rule, after getting through with a case, to render his bill to his client. If he could not get his own price, he always settled at the price of his client; and he proposed to act so with his constituents. He believed there was but one way to get sound, honest public servants, and that was to pay them a round price. The history of our Constitutional Convention showed it was not intended that there should be uncompensated service in Congress. He believed to-day as he did when he voted for the bill, and thought that the people of the country were making a mistake in clamoring for a repeal of this bill. He had voted for an increase of pay conscientiously, and had seen nothing to make him change his opinion. He could see no reason now why the bill should be repealed except one, and that is—the people demand it. The theory to-day, and a very proper one, is that the people govern through their servants, and as the governing power of this country, the people have a right to do what they please, wise or unwise. If this bill should be submitted to the people of Wisconsin to-day, it would be repealed by a majority of five to one. He regarded himself as their agent on the floor of the Senate, and should cast the vote which he believed the people of Wisconsin would cast; and further, he would vote to put the repeal back just as far as the Constitution would allow him. He would vote with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Pratt) to put the repeal back to March 4, 1873. He would push it back to March 4, 1871, were it not for that instrument, the Constitution of the United States. Congress had no more power to put the repeal back to the latter date than they had to repeal the law giving Andrew Jackson his salary as President. True, it could be repealed, but it would effect nothing. The salary of the last Congress is not in the jurisdiction of this, but the salary of this Congress is. He denied that Congress had any right to pass a bill making salaries unequal, any more than it had a right to say Democrats should have $50 a month, and Republicans $100. Congress, however, had the power to say that Senators hereafter should receive so much per month, making the aggregate with that already drawn amount to $5,000 per annum.

Mr. LOGAN inquired as to how much the new Senator from California, in place of Mr. Casserly, resigned, would receive under this ruling.

Mr. CARPENTER—Well, I have not studied the case of the Senator from California. When I am called upon to vote on his case I will examine it.

Mr. LOGAN—That is an easy way to get out. My friend from Wisconsin has an easy way of dodging things.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had spent the back pay drawn last session faithfully and thoroughly, and he knew of no power under the Constitution to get it back. It would be a question between the Government and his creditors, and he would leave them to fight it out. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he intended to vote for a measure which would absolutely repeal this misguided and misunderstood law. It had been passed by the Senate under the idea that the conferees on the part of the Senate could not be instructed to insist upon striking out the back-pay portion. From his own experience, he knew that he could not live as well upon the amount that he received as did the average farmer of the State of Vermont. He would not have hesitated on the 4th of March to vote for a bill fixing the compensation of Congressmen at $7,500, to take effect at a future day, but he would have it an independent measure, and not tack it to an Appropriation bill. In the present condition of our Treasury he would not vote for any increase now, as he believed it to be the duty of all officers of the Government to make sacrifices and bear their share of the public burdens, and while he would have been willing to have the increase in March last, he would oppose it now. In conclusion he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a record showing how conference committees might be instructed.

Mr. CONKLING did not agree with the Senator from Vermont, that the Senate could instruct the managers of the conference, and did not think that good parliamentary law. He desired it to be understood, however, that he would vote for the total repeal of the bill in question, but denied the position of his friend from Vermont as to the right of the Senate to instruct its conferees.

The Senate, at 3:30 o'clock, went into executive session, and at 4:15 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The memorial of the Executive Committee of the German-American mass-meeting held in New-York on Nov. 21, 1873, on behalf of Free Cuba, was presented.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Among the bills introduced was one to prevent the payment of moieties to informers, and one for the construction of ship-canals around the Falls of Niagara and at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, introduced a bill to fill vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution as follows: Asa Gray, in place of Louis Agassiz, deceased; J. D. Dana, in place of Theodore D. Woolsey; Alexander T. Stewart, in place of Wm. B. Astor; John McLean and Peter Parker, to be reappointed. Referred.

STARVATION IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which, he said, had the approval of the President. The resolution was read. It recites that well-authenticated reports specifically brought to the capital by Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, show that in certain localities of the South the people are destitute and in a condition of starvation, owing to the failure of the crops, and it directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required to alleviate the immediate suffering of the inhabitants of those destitute communities. It was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, with leave to report at any time.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. BOWEN, of Virginia, presented a resolution of the Virginia Legislature protesting against the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, which was read and referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, gave notice of an amendment providing that the law shall not be so construed as to require hotel-keepers to put whites and blacks into the same rooms or beds, or to feed them at the same table, or to require that whites and blacks shall be put into the same room or classes at the schools, or in the boxes or seats in theatres, or in the same berths on steam-boats or other vessels, or in the same lots in cemeteries.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, protested against the bill as an attack on State rights and State sovereignty; as calculated to embitter the feelings of the Anglo-Saxon race against the African race; as calculated to destroy the whole common school system of the South: as retarding the education of the blacks, and as likely to provoke a war of races that would result in the extermination of the black race in America.

Mr. ELLIOTT, (colored,) of South Carolina, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill, reading his speech from manuscript with a very fine delivery. He referred to the services of men of his race on the battle-field of the country in the late war, and in the war of 1812. He reminded the gentleman from Kentucky, (Beck,) who was always so active against the negro in 1861, that the negro, true to that patriotism and love of country which had ever characterized and marked his history on this continent, came to the aid of the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution. To that Government the negro now appealed, and that Constitution he now invoked for protection against outrageous and unjust prejudices founded on caste. Replying to the argument of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, yesterday, Mr. Elliott contended that Congress had, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, complete power to pass this law, and to protect all the citizens of the country in all their rights. He discussed the doctrines of the decision of the Supreme Court in the New-Orleans slaughter-house cases, and asked the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) whether they gave color even to the claim that Congress cannot legislate against the plain discriminations made by State laws and State customs against that very race for whose complete freedom and protection those great amendments to the Constitution were elaborated and adopted? It could not be pretended that the evils of which the colored people complained—their exclusion from the public inn, from the sleeping-car on the railroad, and from the right of sepulture—were the exercise of the police powers of the State. No one could deny that these things were inequality, discrimination, and a denial of the equal protection of the laws which those constitutional amendments were framed to guard against. He shared these feelings of high personal regard which pervaded the House in respect to the gentleman from Georgia, (Stephens;) but when that gentleman lent his voice and influence to defeat this measure, he (Elliott) would not shrink from saying that it was not from him (Stephens) that an American House of Representatives would take lessons in matters touching human rights. No consideration should restrain him from saying that that gentleman now offered to the Government which he had done his utmost to destroy, a very poor return for its magnanimity in coming here and seeking to continue, by the assertion of doctrines obnoxious to the true principles of government, the burdens of oppression which rested on those who had never failed to make prayers for the success of the Government which that gentleman had sought to blot out from the galaxy of nations. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries, which were filled with colored people.] It was scarcely twelve years since that gentleman had shocked the civilized world by announcing as the highest form of government, one that rested on human slavery. The progress of time had swept away that pseudo government, and the race which he (Mr. Stephens) ruthlessly spurned and trampled upon was here now to meet him in discussion, to demand that the rights enjoyed by its former oppressors should be accorded to those, who, even in the darkness of slavery, had kept their allegiance true to freedom and the Union. That gentleman had learned much since 1861, but he was still a learner. He (Mr. Stephens) should put away entirely those false and fatal theories which had marred his otherwise enviable record. He should accept in fullness the great doctrine that American citizenship carries with it every civil and political right that manhood can confer. He should lend his influence and his masterly ability to complete the proud structure of legislation which made the nation worthy of the great declaration that heralded its birth. Let him do that, and he would have done that which would most certainly redeem his reputation in the world and best vindicate the wisdom of that policy which had permitted him to return to his seat in the House. As to the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Harris,) who had yesterday transcended decency and propriety, he (Mr. Elliot) should have no words with him. He would let that gentleman feel that a negro was not only too magnanimous to smite him in his weakness, but was even charitable enough to grant him the mercy of his silence. [Applause and laughter.] The Holy Scriptures told of an humble hand-maiden who had long and faithfully gleaned in the rich fields of her wealthy kinsman, and that at last, in spite of her humble antecedents, she found complete favor in his sight. So with his race. It had for two centuries reaped down their fields. The cries and woes which they had uttered had entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, and they were at last politically free. The last vestiture, civil rights, only was needed. Having gained that, they might, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, and thankful that their prayer had been granted, repeat the prayer of Ruth: "Entreat me not to leave thee or to turn from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God. When thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

The speech was listened to with marked interest and attention by members on both sides of the House and by crowded galleries, and at its close was very generally and loudly applauded. Many members congratulated the orator warmly, and Gen. Sherman, who was present in the hall, joined in these congratulations.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, supported the bill, arguing that the greatest element of national strength was the confidence of the citizens, and that confidence could only be secured by affording protection to all. Without that, patriotism could not exist. No nation that had it could perish. Congress had to legislate so as to secure it. It had been said that this case was exceptional; that there were peculiar difficulties in the way of enforcing the rights of the colored race; but this only showed that that class needed protection more than others, and that was certainly not a reason for neglecting them. If Congress failed in that, it failed wholly. If it could not protect the colored people, it would be found that it could protect nobody. When it withdrew the shield of protection from them, it would also withdraw it from the white citizens.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, made a legal argument to prove that Congress had the constitutional right to pass the bill.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Walls and Pierman, of Florida, and Stowell, of Virginia, for the bill, and by Messrs Blount, of Virginia, Bright, of Tennessee, Herndon, of Texas, Whitehead, of Virginia, and Buckner, of Missouri, against it.

At 4:40 P. M. the general debate closed. The debate, as might naturally be supposed, had great attractions for the colored population of the city, and consequently throughout the whole day the gentlemen's gallery was filled to overflowing, and the doorways blocked up by a crowd in which the colored race counted for, at least, ninety-five per cent. In the ladies' gallery dark faces were also predominant, and even the galleries set apart for the families of members were not free from the presence of representatives of the race which was so deeply interested in the matter before the House. The diplomatic gallery was the only part of the hall where there were no colored persons, and that gallery was practically vacant the whole day.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who reported the bill, took the floor at the close of the debate, but yielded for bills from the Appropriation Committee.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, reported from the Appropriation Committee the regular Naval Appropriation bill, which appropriates $16,590,856, and moved that it be made the special order for Thursday next. Objection was made to having the day fixed at so early a time, and this point was discussed at some length. Finally the motion was agreed to.

THE BOSTON POST OFFICE SITE.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the same committee, made a report on the subject of the site for the extension of the Boston Post Office, in which the Committee recommends that no further appropriation shall be made for that purpose, in addition to the $300,000 already appropriated, and that if the Government cannot get it for that price it do not buy it at all. The report was ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE WOOL TRADE.

A circular has been issued by Mr. James Lynch containing many valuable facts in connection with the wool trade, which tend to show that that important branch of commerce and manufacture is on the decline. The opening of the past year found the wool trade very dull, so much so that manufacturers resolved to lessen their productions, and stock was offered at a low figure. The trade was unsettled and fluctuating until the panic of last September totally demoralized the business, and sales were forced at prices fifteen to twenty per cent. less than before the panic. As a consequence many old firms were compelled to suspend payment, and compromised with their creditors. This depression in the wool trade was solely confined to this country. In Europe it was buoyant and successful, mainly owing to the fact that the European manufacturers, especially the English, get the choicest wools grown in the world, free of duty, and are thus enabled to make their fabrics so good and cheap, and in such great variety as to control the American market. American manufacturers are therefore placed at a great disadvantage in not being able to procure the finest wools from Australia, New-Zealand, the Cape, and South America, except on paying enormous duties, and are thus prohibited from making the best goods. As a result, the imports of woolen goods in this port for 1873 were of the value, gold in bond, $38,000,000, while the imports of the raw material for the same year reached only $5,225,000. Notwithstanding that our manufacturers have most skillful operatives, the best machinery, and other unsurpassed advantages, they are still unable to cope with Europeans, owing to the existing Tariff law, so adverse to the interests of American manufacturers. The total amount of the foreign importation of wool for 1873 was 20,763,807 pounds, of which the greater quantity was from England and Russia; coastwise arrivals, 62,718 bales. The estimated stock at present in New-York is: Domestic, 4,559,000 pounds; foreign, 14,399 bales; representing a total of 11,529,000 pounds.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

The Treasury Department at Washington have issued a circular showing the values in United States money of account of the pure gold or silver representing the monetary units of foreign countries, and fixing the value of the standard coins in circulation in the various nations of the world in compliance with the act of March 3, 1873. The first section of this act provides "that the value of foreign coin, as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury." The gold peso fuerte of the Argentine Republic is worth $1 in United States money of account; the silver florin of Austria 47.60 cents; the Belgium gold and silver franc 19.30 cents; the gold dollar of the British Possessions in North America, $1; the gold peso of Cuba, 92.58; the gold sovereign of Great Britain, $4 86.55; the gold mark of the German Empire, 23.82; the silver dollar of Mexico, $1 04.75; the French gold and silver franc, 19.30; the gold and silver lira of Italy, 19.30; the Spanish peseta of 100 centimes in gold and silver, 19.30, and the Indian silver rupee of 16 annas, 45.84. The weight, fineness, and firmness of foreign coins, as determined by the United States Mint, are also given. At present the gold value of silver, as estimated in the bullion market, is about 113 cents per ounce, 900 fine.

POLICE COURT FINES.

The Police Court fines paid into the City Treasury for the month of November, 1873, averaged about $500 a week, which was considered a highly gratifying result, having in mind that the receipts under the old Justices, from January to October, did not average more than $40 a week, and that in the years 1871 and 1872 there were no returns. The returns of the Police Court Clerks for the month of December have been furnished to the Controller, and they show a large increase in the amount of fines paid in. The aggregate for each district is as follows:

First District, the Tombs	$1,007
Second District, Jefferson Market	1,417
Third District, Essex Market	850
Fourth District, Yorkville	493
Fifth District, Harlem	249
Total	$4,016

THE SUPPLY OF GAS.

The proposals for supplying gas to this City for one year, which were opened by commission appointed for that purpose, are as follows:

New-York Gas Company—Lamps south of Grand street, $33 per lamp. Manhattan Gas Company—Lamps between Grand and Thirty-fourth streets, $33 per lamp. Metropolitan Gas Company—Lamps between Thirty-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, $37 per lamp. Harlem Gas Company—Lamps north of Seventy-ninth street, $39 per lamp. New-York Mutual—All lamps on the line of their mains at $35 per lamp.

It is estimated that if contracts are awarded in accordance with the foregoing bids, a saving of over $65,000 will be effected. This, in connection with the recent removal of lamps from private residences, &c., will save the City $80,000 a year.

THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

At the fortieth annual meeting of the members of the Eastern Dispensary, at No. 57 Essex street, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected trustees: William P. Cooledge, Robert R. Crosby, Wm. Dennistoun, Peter S. Hoe, John W. C. Leveridge, James W. Lyon, Josiah G. Macy, Jared Macy, Josiah Macy, Jr., Russell Raymond, Samuel Raynor, Edward C. Sampson, Wm. R. Thurston, Jr., Samuel T. Valentine, Isaac F. Wood, John T. Willets, John H. Wardell, Aug. W. Weismann. The reading of the annual report was deferred to the next monthly meeting.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Lieut. Gov. ROBINSON called the Senate to order, and the oath of office was administered to the Senators present. But one Senator (John W. Coe, of the Second District,) was absent.

The PRESIDENT addressed the Senators as follows: "Senators, as the presiding officer of the Senate, I welcome you to your seats in this, the highest branch of our Legislature. The people who have chosen you to this position on account of your experience in legislation, their confidence in your ability and integrity, or the high estimation in which they hold you, have the right to expect that your whole time and best energies will be devoted to their interest and the promotion of the public welfare. I trust that our deliberations may be conducted in such a spirit of harmony and good feeling, that the longer we remain together the greater may be our respect and esteem. As no bill can become a law without your concurrence, it is in your power to arrest crude, hasty, or improvident legislation, and to prevent the enactment of unnecessary or injurious laws. Let all measures here perfected be for the public good, and such as will redound to the honor of your great State.

The following officers were then elected: Henry A. Glidden, Clerk; Hudson C. Tanner, Stenographer; Daniel K. Schram, Sergeant at Arms; James J. Hart, Assistant Sergeant at Arms; Alfred W. Gedney, Postmaster; Fredk. M. Burton, Doorkeeper; Nelson Morrell, Hiram W. Wakely, Wm. Wells, Richard Stout, and John H. Frantz, Assistant Doorkeepers; Hannibal C. Moulson, Janitor; Rev. Ebenezer Halley, Chaplain.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill for the relief of John George Milburn, and unanimous consent being granted, it was read a third time and passed.

The bill provides for admitting Mr. Milburn to the practice of law in this State.

Mr. WOOD offered a petition of E. M. Madden, contesting the seat of the Senator from the Tenth District, (Abbott.)

Mr. LOWREY, on behalf of Walter S. Pinckney, offered a petition contesting the seat of Senator Moore, of the Eighth District.

Senators Cole, Bradley, and Connelly were appointed a Committee on Privileges and Elections, and both petitions were referred to them.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KING—Providing that all bonds and mortgages on real estate shall be exempt from taxation; also a bill providing that in the absence of an agreement the interest of money shall continue to be at the rate of seven per cent.; but in the City of New-York it shall be lawful for parties to contract for the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding twelve per cent.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Mayor of the City of New-York, accompanied by a bill providing for means to pay the bonds of the City and County of New-York, nearly due, by the issuance of other bonds to run for five years, and not to be sold for less than their par value. Also, that the Controller be authorized to receive any bonds issued under the authority of this act, at his discretion at or before their maturity, out of the proceeds of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, which last-mentioned stocks are to be issued in accordance with the provisions of chapters 322 and 323 of the laws of 1871. The amount coming due on Feb. 1 is $8,032,397 55.

The Governor's annual message was received and read, when the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

Clerk O'DONNELL called the Assembly to order, and Secretary of State Willers administered the oath to each member.

On motion of Col. C. S. SPENCER, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker and other officers, *viva voce*. As the roll was called, when the name of Mr. Alvord was called, he named James W. Husted, upon which there was long-continued applause.

The following officers were elected: Speaker, James W. Husted, of Westchester County, the Democrats voting for Mr. Weed, of Clinton; Clerk, John O'Donnell, of Lewis, the Democrats voting for James McConnell; Sergeant at Arms, Fred. C. Fisk, of Madison, the Democrats voting for J. Stanley Brown; Doorkeepers, Eugene L. Demars, Michael Maher, and James Hogan, the Democrats voting for their caucus nominations; Stenographer, Worden E. Payne.

On taking the chair,

Mr. HUSTED spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: For the honor and the expression of confidence contained in the vote just announced, I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks. With your co-operation and support, upon which I confidently rely, I shall seek to discharge the duties of Speaker with fidelity, courtesy, and impartiality, and in such a manner that the efforts of the Chair within their legitimate sphere, harmonizing with the broader action of the House, shall conduct to results which will be just in themselves, and command the approval of those we represent. Our labors will be watched by four millions of people, whose great interests they deeply affect. We shall be judged as we ought to be judged by the character and influence of what we do in the session before us, and with the faithful fulfillment of all our obligations as legislators we may be as ready to invite as our constituents to apply that one true rule of public judgment. A short session, with the prompt yet deliberate dispatch of necessary business, and distinguished by pure, just, and frugal legislation, passed in the interests of the whole people, is the paramount object, to be kept constantly in view. To complete our labors within the hundred days contemplated by the Constitution demands our best efforts as contributing to this end, and as eminently salutary in itself. The enactment of laws conferring special franchises and privileges upon individuals or corporations; of acts framed in the interest of monopolies, and of all kinds of special legislation, should, so far as practicable, be studiously avoided. Our work should be directed to public, and not to private ends. Among the subjects requiring action at your hands are the proposed amendments to the Constitution. Having already passed one Legislature, and received very wide and general sanction, they will, doubtless, commend themselves to your approval. If they are well adapted to our government in the future, they are equally fitted, so far as applicable for our guidance, in the present, and we may at least carry out their elevated spirit in restricting the scope of special legislation, and accomplishing legitimate public objects chiefly by general laws. The interests of our great State are vast, complex, and multiplex. Foremost among them, and closely identified with each other, are the protection of her agricultural and industrial elements, and the development of her splendid commerce. To preserve her commercial supremacy requires the best wisdom of her representatives. Competitors are pressing forward with their enterprises, and thus equally vital to supply the demands of her own citizens and to maintain the carrying trade of the nation, is the necessity of such increased facilities as will assure rapid transportation at equitable rates. In order at once to promote this object and to relieve the people from taxation for canal purposes, the last Legislature proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing for the funding of the canal debt. This subject of internal commerce, with its various aspects, will again demand our attention, and in harmony with the same general policy we shall be expected to respond to that just public sentiment which asks for the correction of corporate mismanagement and abuses, and, thus fulfilling our obligations, we shall have the consciousness of deserving, as relying upon, a stern but just public sense. We shall have the assurance of receiving the approbation of our constituents, keeping before us the highest standard of duty, and, bearing in mind that every act makes a factor in the complete impression, we should so labor that when our trust is returned to those who gave it, it will meet with the plaudit of "well done." Our purpose and our work will be measured by the results, and from that test no legislator should shrink.

A BILL TO PROVIDE WORK ASKED FOR.

Mr. COUGHLIN asked consent to offer the following, which he said had been agreed upon by the New-York Senators and Assemblymen:

Whereas, The financial panic which so recently spread throughout this country, carrying destruction to many of our largest capitalists and moneyed institutions, and paralyzing every branch of trade and business, has been unusually severe upon our working classes, thousands of whom now find themselves out of employment, at the very beginning of what promises to be a long Winter; and

Whereas, By judicial legislation, prepared with a view of pushing forward in the several cities throughout the State, and particularly in the City of New-York, such public works as are most needed, much of the present suffering might be alleviated, without detriment to the public welfare; therefore, be it

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a committee of five, to meet with a similar committee from the Senate, to be appointed by the Speaker to examine into the matter in question and to prepare, at as early a date as possible, such a bill or bills as may meet the emergency by providing work for our suffering mechanics and laborers, and report the same to this House for its action thereon.

Mr. ALVORD said this resolution embraced a proposition which should be thoroughly discussed. He could not therefore consent that it should be acted upon now.

The resolution was thereupon laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. PHILLIPS it was resolved that the officers of the House shall receive no extra pay beyond their salaries, and the Speaker was requested not to appoint any more officers than are actually necessary.

The Governor's annual message was then received and read.

After the reading was concluded the Senate bill for the relief of John George Melburn was received, read twice, and referred.

Mr. BATCHELLER introduced a bill for the further improvement and enlargement of the Champlain Canal.

Adjourned until 4 P. M., when the House will meet to draw seats.

MORE ASSESSMENTS VACATED.

Controller Green was yesterday served with notice of judgment in the suits of J. Rufus Morgan for $1,220 67 and John T. Barnard & Sons for $10,035 02. Orders for the vacation of assessments were also filed on the petitions of Henry Offerman, C. Sierck, Julia Coe, William C. Lennon, and William D. Murphy; and orders to show cause, on the application of John J. Lagrave and Jacob Voorhis, why the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments should not be enjoined from confirming assessments for paving One Hundred and Seventeenth street, from Fourth avenue to Harlem River, and First avenue, from Thirty-sixth street to Sixty-first street. The Broadway Tabernacle Society, by their attorneys, also presented summons and complaint for the purpose of setting aside a Broadway widening assessment, amounting to $13,055. The Controller states that these seems scarcely a diminution in the rapidity with which these assessments are daily vacated by a certain class of lawyers, whose practices have been frequently exposed in the columns of THE TIMES. In 1872 no less than $967,731 89 of assessments were set aside, and the amount became chargeable upon the City at large. In 1873 the sum of $1,125,000 was vacated by the courts, $431,000 of which were vacated in the month of June alone. Upward of $9,000,000, which have been expended by the City during the progress of various public works in anticipation of the collection of assessments, cannot, under the operation of this system, be recovered from property-owners. This enormous burden devolves upon the City, and the property benefited escapes payment for the improvement.

It is urged by the individuals who seek to relieve their property from assessments that they are justified in doing so by the worthless character of the pavements laid and work done, in spite of their remonstrances. The Common Council, in the Ring days, passed ordinances authorizing contracts to be executed for improvements not required for ten years to come. The pavements were of the poultice kind, which dissolved under every fall of rain, or were blown in fine dust on every side on a windy day. Interested inspectors, who were the sinecurists and retainers of Tweed's régime, certified, for the Department of Public Works, that everything had been done according to the requirements of law and contract, and the property-owners were assessed enormous sums for the prosecution of schemes to take money out of the public Treasury. The contractors, who were notorious for these abuses, still appear daily as litigants in the courts to inforce exorbitant claims, which Controller Green refuses to allow, and they have even succeeded in getting new contracts for various public works. The utmost vigilance is needed to protect the rights of the City and of the property-owners alike in these cases.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Several residents on Staten Island have addressed communications to THE TIMES, complaining of the Superintendent of the Staten Island Ferry-boats respecting the total disregard of the public convenience evinced during the fog on Saturday evening. When the 6 o'clock P. M. boat left the South Ferry at 6:25 P. M. the Superintendent stated that unless it became so clear that he could see New-York from Staten Island, no other boat would be run for the night. By 9 o'clock the fog cleared up, and though the ferry-boats on all the other lines were by this time running their usual trips, and no difficulty whatever was experienced in navigating the bay and harbor, no boat could be found to take the hundreds of people who, after doing their marketing for the week in New-York, were waiting at the ferry to be taken to their homes. Other instances of similar neglect on the part of the company to accommodate the public are referred to.

RESIGNATION OF CAPT. E. LATHAM.

Capt. Elbert Latham, who has filled the office of Inspector for the Board of Underwriters, has tendered his resignation, after a service of nineteen years. In accepting his resignation, the board ordered that the Captain's salary be continued up to 1st July next. During the period in which Capt Latham discharged the duties of his office there were 9,010 vessels, carrying 182,475,507 bushels of grain, left this port, of which number 4,110 had the certificates of Capt. Latham, and of which only 95 were lost. In the past year 135 sailing vessels left here for Europe, carrying 25,502,069 bushels of grain, in bulk and bags, 151 of which had like certificates of being properly laden. None of those having Capt. Latham's certificates were lost, while a number of those whose cargoes had not been inspected by him foundered.

NOTES OF BANKRUPTS.

By a recent decision of the Supreme Court, the notes of persons who have failed, but have not been declared bankrupt, are worth one hundred cents on the dollar, when sold to persons who owe the failing firm, and the Troy *Times* says that, taking advantage of this, the stove firms of Swett, Quimby & Perry, and Bussey & McLeod, of that city, sold about $20,000 worth of notes which they held against N. B. Ingalls & Son to certain parties who owed the Ingalls firm. The stove firms made this move in time to comply with the law, and so lose nothing by the failure of Ingalls & Son, whose liabilities are $94,000, with assets of only $38,000. Smith, Furman & Cowen acted for them. The purchase of the notes reduces the assets to $18,000 and the liabilities to $74,000.

THE OLD GUARD.

The annual meeting of the Old Guard was held at Delmonico's on Monday night. Alexander Henriques presided, and from the annual report submitted by Mr. Mathews, the Secretary, it appeared that the Guard at present numbers 150 members. During the past year three members died. During the year twenty-two members were added to the Guard. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of about $2,100. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Major, Geo. W. McLean. Captain—Company A, L. T. Balkley; Company B, J. T. Hatfield. First Lieutenant—Company A, Fred'k Allen; Company B, Benj. Gurney. Second Lieutenant—Company A, Jas. Davis, Jr.; Company B, W. H. Webster.

The election of civil officers resulted in the reelection of Alexander Henriquez, President; Secretary, D. M. Mathews, and George Brady Treasurer.

THE MICHAEL CREGAN ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual reception of the Michael Cregan Association took place on Monday evening at Irving Hall, and proved a most enjoyable affair. The festivities were prolonged until an early hour this morning. Among those present were Gen. Patrick Jones, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector Arthur, Col. Frank E. Howe, Postmaster James, Commissioner Laimbeer, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, Col. Charles Spencer, and others. The officers of the Association are—President, Elias E. Disney; Vice President, Thomas Bettridge and William H. Fitch; Secretaries, John C. Slyman and William H. Weed; Treasurer, John N. Hamilton; Sergeant at Arms, Philip E. Reilly.

RECEPTION ON THE ETHIOPIA.

A large number of visitors, including many ladies, accepted the invitation of Henderson Brothers to visit the steam-ship Ethiopia, at the docks of the Anchor Line, foot of Dey street, yesterday. Luxury reigns on this new and elegant vessel—at least, so far as the 200 cabin passengers are concerned—while the arrangements for the 1,000 steerage passengers are very comfortable. A parlor organ and an English upright piano are in the music saloon, which is further adorned with hanging baskets of ferns and flowers. The noticeable improvements are that the twelve life-boats are swung up to a level with the promenade deck, and that the lights are securely set in iron turrets.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting held yesterday by the managers of the New-York Cotton Exchange:

Resolved, That with a view of increasing the business of New-York City, the members of this Exchange be recommended to become members of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Geo. Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE SCALPERS; OR, LIFE ON THE PLAINS—VARIETIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STADT THEATRE.—LOHENGRIN, (German Opera)—Mme. Louise Lichtmay, Mr. Plume.

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANNUAL BALL in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Mr. HUSTED has been elected Speaker of the State Assembly. We hope he will now act in such a way as to enable us to join in the praises which his friends bestow upon him—and this we shall be at all times ready to do when he furnishes us with a good occasion. He is an ambitious man, and as to his ability there has never been any doubt. We believe that his worst enemies have admitted that he would make a good Speaker, provided he could be trusted. It is for Mr. HUSTED himself to determine how he will come out of the present trial. We shall not judge him from past controversies or disputes—let him faithfully serve and protect the public now, (as he can do in a very marked degree if he is willing,) and he will not find an enemy in us. He has every motive to act like a man of honor—his entire history from this time depends upon it. In this short life, very few men have a fair chance of correcting prejudices with regard to their characters, or of setting themselves right before the world. Mr. HUSTED is fortunate enough to have found such a chance, and he will deserve very little sympathy if he does not profit by it. It is not likely to occur again. After this session, he will either be a man with a distinct future before him, or he will have practically ended his career. We trust that he will prove himself a thorough master of the situation; and if he does as well as his friends say he will do, he will find no warmer friend than THE TIMES, which he has been accustomed to regard as an enemy.

Senator FLANAGAN, of Texas, is entitled to the credit of doing something entirely novel. No Senator of the United States ever before demonstrated that public life is properly based on the principle of getting all you can and keeping all you get. Having this distinction and his three one-thousand-dollar bills securely clenched, FLANAGAN should be happy.

There will be general sympathy in Kentucky with Mr. BECK's dread of association with the negro, as shown in the amendment he offered yesterday to the Civil Rights bill. He has few constituents, doubtless, who do not desire to be saved by law from the chance of sleeping, eating, or being buried with the negro, for there is a delusion in many parts of the South that the white man can only escape these misfortunes by positive statutory enactment. Mr. BECK is a gentleman of ability and comprehensive views, who can hardly be a victim to these delusions; and his amendment must, therefore, have been offered to manufacture political capital at home, or to show his contempt for a measure which his colleagues had under serious consideration.

One good thing was done at Albany yesterday in the passage of a resolution that the officers of the Assembly shall receive no pay beyond the salaries provided by law. A great deal of money has been squandered each year by voting these officers extra compensation at the close of the session. The members must be careful to adhere to the order they made yesterday, for they may be sure the people will call them to a strict account if they fail to enforce it.

An old contest is renewed in the Legislature in the bills introduced by Senator KING, yesterday, for exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation, and modifying the Usury law. Efforts have been frequently made to pass such bills in the Legislature, and last year the endeavor was especially persistent and energetic. But both measures were in the end defeated by the members from the interior counties, where public sentiment appears to be decidedly against them. Mr. KING, however, fairly represents his district and its vicinity by advocating these bills, and further agitation of the questions involved in them can do no harm. They are issues upon which the public opinion of the State is, and has long been, divided. It is important that there shall be an agreement upon them one way or the other, and the policy of the State definitely fixed as soon as possible. This agreement can only be reached by full discussion, and we are glad to see a Senator so competent for the task as Mr. KING beginning it at this early day.

It may be safely assumed that the future of Pennsylvania is secured, for we find the Democratic State Senators have solemnly, but "informally," resolved in caucus that the new Constitution of the State went into effect on the 1st of January. It is something novel to have a point of such extreme importance determined by an authority so unlikely to be intrusted with the decision as a political caucus of the members of one House of the Legislature. If these Senators had been less anxious to illustrate the story of the fly and the coach-wheel, they would doubtless have found that the Constitution itself fixes the date when it comes into operation. That it is now the law of the State is a good thing for the people, and an exceedingly bad thing for the politicians who have been accustomed to fatten upon the people. If New-York had a Constitution precisely like it, there would be a pleasant prospect of "skilled talent" starving, and our legislators becoming honest.

GOV. DIX'S MESSAGE.

The message of Gov. DIX to the new Legislature contains much information which that body might study with advantage, many sound recommendations, and some important ones. The condition of the State, as described by the Governor, is certainly, in the main, satisfactory. There is no doubt that the people of the State are, for the most part, prosperous, and exempt from serious social or moral disorders of a kind to attract the attention of the Legislature. Our State debt is light, our taxes are not relatively onerous, our savings banks are numerous and strong, our colleges and academies are reasonably good and are very numerous, and our public schools show a very encouraging attendance and a steady growth.

But the condition of the Government of the State in respect of many important matters is by no means flattering. Our Treasury has been mismanaged. There is a heavy defalcation to make up by taxation. The sinking fund has been greatly impaired by legislative appropriations, in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution. Our prisons are wastefully and expensively managed. Our public buildings are erected in an extravagant manner, costing four times the amounts contemplated when their construction was authorized. Our system of internal improvements is still awkwardly and, we fear, to a great extent, corruptly managed. And worst of all, the State Legislature is shown by the Governor to do its work carelessly, to frequently enact violations of the Constitution, to multiply private legislation, to neglect serious evils in the operation of existing laws, and to so frame the most important bills that the Governor is compelled either to sanction unjustifiable expenditures, or to stop the machinery of the Government.

With the experience of last year before him, and with his knowledge of the past history of the Government, we should say it must have been a somewhat thankless task for the Governor to enumerate as faithfully as he has done the matters which it is his duty to call to the attention of the Legislature. Those of them which require reform are not, we are pained to say, many of them, novel. The Governor's recital of them is, for the most part, an old story. Take, for instance, the condition of our prisons. The shameful mismanagement of these institutions, and the heavy burden their support imposes on the people, when they might, instead, be a source of income, have been known for years. So have the causes to which these evils are due. Nearly every Governor during the past decade has called attention to them. But they have not been reformed because the petty politicians who profit by the evils make it to the interest of other petty politicians in the Legislature to sustain them. In the same way, the habit County Treasurers have of using the money collected from State taxes for their own use, loaning it to local banks and pocketing the interest, while the State, on its part, is paying interest for money to meet current expenses, is no new thing. But the County Treasurers who practice it, and the little politicians who share the gain, directly or indirectly, have blocked the way to any thorough punishment of the offenders or correction of the abuse. As for the derelictions of the Legislature itself, the private bills, the jobbery, the log-rolling, the overloaded Appropriation bills held back to the last moment, the haste in great matters, the confusion in small ones, the difficulty of forcing through good measures, and the ease with which the lobby slips through bad ones—all this is a tale not twice told, but many times.

Nevertheless, since the Governor has had the patience to go carefully through with a great variety of recommendations, we shall hope that the Legislature may have the grace to take up some of them. The most important are unquestionably those relating to the amendments of the State Constitution and to the canals. The amendments to the Constitution are well advanced toward adoption. They were carefully matured by men of known judgment and skill in public affairs. They have been approved by one Legislature. They do not propose any changes in the methods or machinery of government so radical as to alarm conservative minds, while they are judiciously framed to remove some acknowledged and serious evils. Their main purpose is to increase the efficiency of the State Government by simplifying its organization, and to confine the Legislature, as far as possible, to dealing with public affairs. There is every reason to believe that, if adopted, the amendments will serve this purpose, and the Legislature cannot do anything more likely to make itself kindly remembered than to promptly indorse them.

The Governor discusses the condition of the canals, and their capacity, with considerable earnestness. His recommendations are negative rather than positive. He disapproves any present attempt to undertake a ship-canal between the lakes and the Hudson River, and he thinks that when the Erie Canal is dredged to its full depth, provided with double locks, and traversed by steam-boats, we shall be able to control the trade of the West. We believe these measures are all necessary, but they should be supplemented by low tolls, which only the funding of the canal debt, and its gradual extinction, will secure.

There are a number of minor recommendations of the Governor, to which we may have occasion to refer as the session progresses. Meanwhile, we may say that the people of the State will, as a body, thoroughly appreciate his sound views on finance and the currency, and heartily respect the temperate and elevated tone of the message generally.

THE NEW CARDINALS.

The election of the next Pope is an event which, in the natural course of things, cannot be long deferred, and which, occur when it may, will have a very important bearing on contemporary European history. The head of the Romish Church did not cease to be a political power with the loss of his temporal sovereignty, and it will be within the possibilities of the reign of his successor to carry on a conflict that will inflame the half of Europe, or to make such concessions to the liberal spirit of the times as will mark a new era in the relations between the Papacy and the States which yield it a more or less willing homage. As the Conclave of Cardinals is in the strictest sense the electorate on which depends the choice of the next Pope, any changes in the constitution of that body can hardly fail to be of interest. The nominal complement of the Sacred College is seventy-two members. But it is seldom, if ever, that all its chairs are filled. It is obviously desirable to have a certain stimulus to ecclesiastical ambition and a possible reward for ecclesiastical subserviency always in reserve. Next to the Papacy itself, a Cardinal's hat is the highest prize in the Church, and PIUS IX., than whom no Pope has made more incessant demands on the active support of the ecclesiastical rank and file serving under him, has been careful to keep a goodly assortment of tasseled hats and crimson cassocks on hand as prizes for which his valiant men-at-arms might fitly strive.

When we analyzed the composition of the College of Cardinals, some six months ago, it contained forty-three members; since that time the number has been reduced to forty-two, of which thirty-one are Italians. On the morning of December 22 PIUS IX., followed by his court, entered the hall of the Consistory in the Vatican, and, after the usual dismal prologue about the terrible condition of the Church, proceeded to announce that, under heavenly inspiration, he had resolved to take measures to strengthen it by appointing twelve new Cardinals. True to the traditions of the Papacy, six of the latest additions to the Sacred College are Italians. Four of these belong to what may be called the order of political Cardinals—priests only in name, ecclesiastical diplomats by profession. First comes Monsignor FALCINELLI-ANTONIACCI, Archbishop of Athens, *in partibus*, and Papal Nuncio at the Court of Vienna; then there is Monsignor FRANCHI, Archbishop of Thessalonica, *in partibus*, and Papal Nuncio at Madrid; next we have Monsignor CHIGI, Archbishop of Mira, *in partibus*, who, during fourteen eventful years, has filled the position of Papal Nuncio in Paris, and, finally, of this class is Monsignor OREGLIA, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The other Italians are the Jesuit Father TARQUINI, and the Augustine Father MARTINELLI.

The foreigners who have been honored with elevation to the ranks of the Sacred College are the uncompromising advocates of Papal pretensions, Monsignor GUIBERT, Archbishop of Paris, and the equally devoted Ultramontane Archbishop REGNIER, of Cambray. This gives France six Cardinals in all, four of her Archbishops being already members of the Sacred College. Portugal gets one, the Archbishop of Lisbon, a dignitary who rejoices in the sounding name of J. DO NASCIMENTO DE MORAES CARDOSO, and Spain gets an addition to her three existing Cardinal-Archbishops in the person of Monsignor BARRIO, Archbishop of Valentia. Next, Austria is represented by Privy Councillor and Archbishop TARMOCZY, of Salzburg, and Hungary gets her share in the elevation of her Primate, Monsignor DE SIMOR, to the rank of Cardinal. This gives the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy four representatives in the Sacred College.

The names omitted from these appointments are certainly as remarkable as the appointments themselves. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. MANNING, was supposed to be certain of a place among the next batch of Cardinals, and the faithful adherents of the Papacy in the United States doubtless consider themselves entitled by this time to the honor of a resident Cardinal. There are still, however, twenty-eight places to fill, and now that good rousing denunciations of the King of Italy, as in the case of the Archbishop of Cambray, or a fanatical devotion to the worship of the Sacred Heart, as in the case of the Archbishop of Paris, are found to be valid reasons for ecclesiastical promotion, we shall doubtless witness a lively competition in these departments of priestly effort. The Pope is clearly determined that his successor shall walk in the path he has already marked out, since his choice of Cardinals is so strictly guided by tests of absolute subserviency to the Ultramontane programme, and by considerations affecting the maintenance of the belligerent attitude of the Church.

DEMOCRATS AND WORKING MEN.

That a Democrat representing a City district should take the first opportunity to seek the favor of the blatant demagogues who pretend to represent the working men was entirely natural. We are not surprised, therefore, that Mr. COUGHLIN introduced a resolution in the Legislature, yesterday, "that a committee of five be appointed to draw up a bill for the relief of working men now in distress, owing to the panic." It is a proof there is good sense in the Assembly that it did not allow this resolution to be passed at once, but, upon the suggestion that it ought to be discussed, laid it upon the table. When it comes up for discussion, as we suppose it must at some time, care should be taken to lay bare the motives in which it originated, and to state the effect which this kind of legislation will have upon society.

Democratic sympathy with the sufferings of labor is too recent not to be suspicious. The working men know that Democratic policy in this City deprived them of many of the necessaries of life. While the Ring robbed and the vulgar knaves who served it became richer every day, the artisans who lived by honest toil became poorer. These robberies increased taxation, which in turn enhanced rents and the cost of all the staples of life. While the Ring rascals were buying new diamonds and festooning the Academy of Music in Midwinter with the rarest flowers in preparation for riotous Americus balls, the artisan was taking refuge in noxious tenements, and subsisting on the scantiest fare. Tammany made New-York a City where only the rich and the poor could abide. The American mechanics, constituting the great middle class, which is the basis for sound political action, have been unable to find a decent home in New-York. They have been forced into exile or into herding in huge tenements, where they have found it impossible to keep their families in comfort or decency. This is what Democratic policy as enforced by Tammany has done for the working men, and, happily for them, they know it. Any expression of sympathy from this quarter they will scout; any proposal for their relief they know is nothing better than a clumsy net to catch their votes.

This is the design of the Coughlin resolution. It is intended to gain the favor of such agitators as the man BANKS, who threatened to throw the Aldermen out of the window. These pestilent disturbers of society have kept up a din so long, and have so kept themselves in the foreground, that they have convinced a few shallow politicians that they are really leaders of an army of famishing men clamoring for bread. They have convinced COUGHLIN. He knows the famished have votes, and he thinks whoever proposes to give them bread will get their votes. Straightway he offers his resolution. It is an invitation to BANKS and his small horde of idle ruffians to forthwith appear at Albany and threaten to throw Senators and Assemblymen out of the windows. COUGHLIN doubtless reckons on that result as the first of the good things which are to follow his resolution, which is an excellent device for COUGHLIN and the labor mountebanks, but very bad for honest working men. It encourages the Communism with which a few wretched Socialists are seeking to disgrace the labor of the country. In its motives and its effects the resolution is deserving of reprobation.

It is gratifying to know that, in the end, the shallow politicians will be hoisted with their own petard. Nothing is more certain than that the real working men of the country have no sympathy with the Communists who are making demands in their name. They have sense enough to know that by such proceedings as BANKS and his gang are indulging in they are sure to lose public respect, and in the end be brought to ruin. They know, further, that the truth as to the existing distress furnishes no excuse for these proceedings. A statement we published on Dec. 15, carefully compiled from trustworthy sources, showed that there were then only 4,050 more men out of employment in this City than there were at the same time last year. This fact proves that there is no such universal distress as the labor agitators and shallow politicians assert. There is no necessity for any resort to extraordinary measures, and nobody knows it better than those who are demanding them. There is no reason why State and City Treasuries should be emptied into the lap of BANKS and his comrades. There is not the slightest chance that they will be gladdened by any such ending of their clamor.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL FRANCHISES.

M. DE BROGLIE and his friends believe that France cannot do without them, but the people, whenever they go to the polls, persist in declaring a contrary opinion. Since 1871 they have returned 118 Republican members of the Assembly, at 138 partial elections. This appears like a strong expression of feeling. Their would-be rulers, however, do not regard it as conclusive. They look upon all Republican tendencies as symptoms of an alarming distemper. Honesty, they say, is represented exclusively by themselves. To them has been intrusted the task of establishing the reign of "moral order." What they mean by "moral order" is not exactly known, but it is evidently something which does not seem to agree with the wishes of the people, or with the principles of self-government. But do doctors consult the wishes of their patients? When so formidable a disease as Republicanism breaks out among Frenchmen, measures must be taken to check it before the people are beyond hope. The present French Government thinks so, at least; and consequently it has recourse to all sorts of ingenious devices. The one most recently started is a measure for depriving the people of the right to elect to the office of *Maire*, and to transfer that privilege to M. DE BROGLIE and his friends.

Centralization is their present object. But it was not always so. When M. THIERS was at the head of the Executive, they had other notions about the blessings of centralization. In April, 1871, they denied him the right to appoint *Maires* in cities which contained more than twenty thousand inhabitants. It is true the measure was only required for the purpose of aiding in the work of pacification then in progress, and with the view of promoting a conservative but Republican organization of the Government; but they did not think this was a sufficient reason. To-day it is quite different. They have power; they want to retain it for special purposes, and unless they are authorized to change or appoint the *Maires* and Aldermen of the thirty-six thousand communes in France, they doubt their ability to keep that power. They refused to grant to another, under the heaviest pressure of circumstances, a power much smaller than they ask for themselves, and for no better reason than the desire to gratify an unscrupulous ambition. If M. THIERS could do without any fundamental restrictions on municipal franchises, when he had to contend against so many difficulties, it seems as if M. DE BROGLIE ought to be able to do without them now, when France is tranquil and restored to herself. But the difference is this. M. THIERS governed France for the sake of the people, and they govern it, under a provisional lease, for themselves.

There are in France about sixteen thousand communes with less than five hundred inhabitants; over eleven thousand with from five to ten hundred; about six thousand three hundred with from one to two thousand; twenty-two hundred with from two to five thousand; three hundred with from five to ten thousand; and one hundred with from ten to twenty thousand. It is in these nearly thirty-six thousand communes that the Government think it necessary to install their own officials. The communes which have not more than one thousand inhabitants are simply rural settlements, but these, of which there are twenty-seven thousand, are so many centres of rebellion, and, according to the Minister of the Interior, they are therefore a source of danger which must be dealt with without delay.

That there is peril we admit. But it does not appear to threaten social order. If social order were endangered, why should not the laws tested by M. THIERS be sufficient to protect it? Other interests are at issue. The truth is that rural electors, as well as the electors of towns and cities, seem to be resolved upon making as short as possible the parliamentary career of those men who aim at keeping themselves indefinitely at the helm, but whose patronage and services are not desired; and it is here that lies "the moral disorder" which, according to M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, needs to be corrected without delay.

The measure in question is only under consideration. If it be passed, it will prove the ruin of French municipal franchises, which were respected even by the Imperial Government. But will it change the disposition of six or seven millions of Republican electors? It will much more probably exasperate them, and thereby hasten the downfall of a party which seems by its own follies to be fast drifting to self-destruction.

A FOOLISH EXPERIMENT.

The public has been informed that the Joint Commission to select a design for the new Congressional Library building, at Washington, has made its award; and it will not be surprised to learn that the result is another illustration of the folly of opening matters of art, under Government control, to miscellaneous competition, especially where the judges are men who, however much they may possess integrity and virtue, are yet without special knowledge and experience.

There are in the list of competitors very few names of any particular prominence in the profession of architecture, and this is owing, no doubt, to the fact that our most accomplished architects, like our best painters, have learned to refuse to enter lists of miscellaneous competition, where a committee of Congress is likely to place them on a level with the rabble that can invoke equal influence for a consideration. Hence it is not remarkable that on this occasion, as on some others of like character, the principal premium for the design of a building intended to be among the chief structures of the national capital in attractiveness and in its uses, was awarded to a Treasury clerk and a brick-maker. The second premium went to a wholly unknown aspirant, whose conception of the subject was that of a problem in geometry—the placing of a given number of boxes in a given space by circular arrangement. A very few names of some note were recognized by a sort of public alms to the extent of one hundred dollars, when, in all probability, the labor alone on their plans had cost them a thousand. So the premiums went to mediocrity, for designs which will probably never be executed.

As it is with architecture, so it has been, with rare exceptions, in matters of art. No artist or professional man of genius or ability will allow the best efforts of his study and thought to be placed side by side, in a rough contest, with empty pretense. The Government is especially entitled in such matters to the very best results which science, experience, and skill can produce. It hardly ever gets them, for the reason that the scramble for preferment is such that the really meritorious artist modestly shrinks from the contest. There is no safer rule for the Government to follow than to select, for such purposes, artists and artisans of known professional skill and experience, and to stick to them. Decided progress has been made in the character, utility, and style of the public buildings of the Government during the past ten years by having them under one capable head, and this system had better be adhered to. It may cost more in the beginning, but it is tolerably certain to produce satisfactory results in the end.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6.—A Republican State Convention will be held here to-morrow. A large number of delegates are already in town. At a meeting of the State Central Committee this evening, at the Eagle Hotel, Major James F. Briggs, of Hillsborough, was designated for President of the convention, and a committee was appointed to select other officers. The candidates for Governor are very numerous. Among the most prominent are Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, present Secretary of State; Hon. Charles H. Ball, of Exeter; Hon. Dexter Richards, of Newport; Gen. Luther McCutcheon, of New-London; James W. Weeks, of Lancaster, and others. The convention promises to be very fully attended.

The Democratic State Convention meets here on Thursday next.

ILLNESS OF AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of Monday, says: "Dr. Lory Marsh, one of the English delegates to the late Evangelical Alliance, and himself a man of letters and rare intellectual attainments, arrived in Richmond a couple of weeks since from a tour through the South, when he became so prostrated by a serious infirmity with which he had long suffered, as to be necessitated to repair to the College Infirmary in this city for medical treatment. At this place one operation has already been performed on him by Prof. Hunter McGuire, with hopeful results. As soon as the condition of the patient will permit, another operation will be necessitated by the exigencies of the case. If it is attended with favorable results, Dr. Marsh may be able to leave his present quarters in about six weeks. Though comparatively 'a stranger in a strange land,' Dr. Marsh, in his affliction, has not been without the kindly ministrations of a number of gentlemen of this city."

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad held to-day, voted in favor of leasing the Ware River Railroad from its southern terminus at Palmer to the northern terminus near Winchendon, on the New-Hampshire line, for a term of 999 years, at an average of seven per cent. The Boston and Albany Railroad also agrees to pay all the expenses of completeing the Ware River Railroad, and to bear the cost of sustaining its corporate existence.

The stockholders of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad also met to-day, and voted to accept the terms offered by the Fitchburg Road for the lease of the Massachusetts and Vermont Road for 999 years, as proposed at the meeting last week.

AMUSEMENTS.

WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL CONCERTS.

The brilliant and appreciative audience which last evening defied the elements and attended the first of the Wieniawski-Maurel concerts was handsomely rewarded. Yesterday's entertainment was, without doubt, not merely one of the most delightful, but also one of the most interesting imaginable. The difficult problem of arranging a programme at once classical and popular was happily solved, and as its solution was effected by artists of exceptional merit, a performance of unusual worth was the result. Some capital concerted music was enjoyed, and several vocal and instrumental solos of the highest order of merit were listened to. Mendelssohn's octet opened the concert, with M. Wieniawski as first violin, Herr Matzka as first viola, Herr Bergner as first violoncellist, and Messrs. Brandt, Schussel, Hemmann, Schwartz, and Hoch to assist the principal performers. The four movements of the octet—thoroughly Mendelssohnian work—was cleverly recited, though it might have been played with a little more crispness. For what it may have lacked, however, in point of *ensemble*, the exertions of M. Wieniawski made ample atonement. The first violin's part is almost a solo, and the richness of the artist's tone and the variety and finish of his delivery stood forth with no undue prominence on a rich harmonic background. The delicious *scherzo* of the octet was heard to particular advantage, and was much applauded. The second part of the programme included the andante and variations from Spohr's quartet in E minor, which the same players interpreted with increased precision, and which was particularly effective. But while the concerted pieces were of unquestionable importance as characteristic of the intentions of the givers of the concert, it cannot be doubted that the solos afforded the largest measure of satisfaction. M. Wieniawski has been before the public for many months, and the fact that no violinist in our recollection has possessed in an equal degree the power of contenting the connoisseur and awaking the enthusiasm of his audiences is not a new one, but last night he quite outdid his earlier achievements. How skilled is the gentleman as an executant of classical music was never before so clearly proven as by his yesterday's rendering of Bach's "Adagio and Fugue," nor was his marvelous command of the technique of the most difficult of instruments ever made plainer than by a wonderfully spirited, correct, and "telling" performance of the Paganinian arrangements of "Di tanti palpiti" and "Le Carnaval." His reading of Bach's was a remarkable effort, the quality and volume of tone not suffering in the least from the polyphonic writing of the old master, and the well-nigh impossible illusion being produced of compelling a single violin to do duty for four. An unanimous recall followed this incident of the evening, and the "Adagio and Fugue" had to be supplemented by an *aria*, also selected, and most judiciously, from Bach's compositions. M. Wieniawski's playing of "Di tanti palpiti" and "Le Carnaval" has been noticed in these columns many times. All the resources of the violinist are drawn upon by these two numbers—for there is a very pretty *cantabile* introduction to the first named piece,—and the player who would do them justice must have the creation of harmonic notes, and of staccati, and the striking of chords of every description literally at his fingers' ends. Last night, M. Wieniawski's work throughout was simply perfection, and after "Le Carnaval" had been sounded in deference to loud applause, a third demand upon the gentleman constrained him to further supplement the programme with Vieuxtemps' setting of "St. Patrick's Day." M. Maurel, the distinguished baritone of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe, and the associate of M. Wieniawski in the present brief series of concerts shared with the violinist the honors of the affair, and had really double duty to perform. The noble voice of M. Maurel, his faultless style as a singer, wrought a deep impression at the outset of the season of opera at the Academy, and in at least one part of last night's entertainment, he revealed himself as worthy of ranking with the first artists of the age. It was expected that M. Maurel would interpret with unexceptionable feeling and art Gounod's "Le Soir," and the dainty serenade "Deh, vieni," from "Don Giovanni," to which, by the way, he had to add, in response to an encore, Gounod's "Le Printemps." The third vocal selection allotted to M. Maurel was a familiar one, for the gentleman had already sung, in a concert at the Academy, the romance "Ah! non avea piu lacrime," from "Maria di Rudenz." The more classical number of the bill threw, however, a new light upon the baritone's talent. M. Maurel sang in the second portion of the concert an *aria di bravura* from Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," and by the eloquence of his declamation, the surety and facility he displayed in the execution, with the full force of a mighty voice, of passages which would be exacting upon a soprano, aroused his hearers to actual enthusiasm. Baritones do not often excite an assemblage to a tumultuous expression of astonishment and delight, but the custom was departed from last night and a wonderful *trait* caused the positive interruption of the air by an outburst of plaudits. Besides the artists whose names have appeared, Miss Jennie Bull, a young contralto with a fine voice and considerable fluency, interpreted "Non piu mesta" from "La Cenerentola," and the contralto part of a duet from "La Favorita" with M. Maurel. We must, for want of space, reserve comment upon Miss Bull's exertions, which had abundant encouragement. The only Wieniawski-Maurel matinée is to take place to-day, at Steinway Hall, when the following programme will be rendered:

Quartet—D minor....................Mozart
Messrs. Wieniawski, Matzka, Schwartz, and Bergner.
Melodie—"Le Vallon"....................Gounod
M. Victor Maurel.
Violin Solos, a, Romance in F....................Beethoven
b, Polonaise, No. 2....................Wieniawski
H. Wieniawski.
First Aria—"Magic Flute"....................Mozart
Miss Ida Rosburg.
Andante and Scherzo....................Mendelssohn
From the quartet in E minor.
Messrs. Wieniawski, Matzka, Schwartz, and Bergner.
Air, "Eri tu," Ballo in Maschera....................Verdi
Victor Maurel.
Violin Solos, a, Elégie....................Ernst
b, Air Russes....................Wieniawski
H. Wieniawski.
Concert Variations....................Rode
Miss Ida Rosburg.
Grand Aria, from "The Siege of Corinth"....................Rossini
M. Victor Maurel.

CARNIVAL AT ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6.—The carnival to-day, despite the incessant rain, was a brilliant success. The streets along the line of the procession were filled with crowds numbering ten thousand spectators. The procession was twenty minutes passing a given point. Rex appeared in magnificent state. In some respects the display equaled Mardi Gras at New-Orleans, and was the grandest ever seen in Atlanta.

THE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The Pennsylvania State Board of Supervisors, of which Wm. Ex-Gov. Bigler is the President, has adopted the modified plan of Messrs. Collins and Autenreith, who received the first prize in the final competition for the Memorial Building in Philadelphia. The structure is intended to be permanent; it will be separate and distinct from the main pavilion or industrial hall, and will be designed for a double purpose, viz., for use during 1876 as the art gallery of the exhibition, and eventually as a national art museum. The building will be located on the Landsdowne Terrace, and immediately north of the main pavilion, with which it will be connected by a wide covered approach or corridor 175 feet long. The general outline of the plan of the building is a cross. A dome rises from the intersection, and four towers, which appear clear and complete in outline from the ground up, flank the dome on each side. The structure stands upon a terrace, and has a high base, thereby affording an opportunity for effective treatment of the immediate surroundings. The principal dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, exclusive of steps. (long arm), 420 feet; extreme depth, exclusive of steps, (short arm), 320 feet; width of each arm, 123 feet. Dome—width between columns on the first floor, 87 feet; outside diameter above roof, 108 feet; height of first gallery above floor, 55 feet; height of second gallery above floor, 88 feet; balcony of lower lantern above floor, 184 feet; balcony of upper lantern above floor, 230 feet; extreme inside height to top of lantern, 216 feet; top of figure above floor, 278 feet; top of figure above terrace, 234 feet. Wings, (arms), clear width of nave, 58 feet; average height above floor, 70 feet; clear height at ridge of louvre, 94 feet; clear width of aisles, 22.6 feet; average height of aisles above floor, 49 feet; gallery floor above first floor, 23.4 feet; whole surface covered, excluding steps, 1.63 acres; cubic contents, 6,969,000 cubic feet.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE SESSION TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 6.—The State Legislature convenes to-morrow, but there is little excitement over it. It is not expected to be a very busy body, though several important questions will come before it. It is the representatives of the work of an off year in politics. John E. Butler, of Biddeford, appears to have the best show for the Presidency of the Senate, and Hon. Wm. Widgery Thomas, Jr., of Portland, for the Speakership of the House. Mr. Butler is a lawyer, a graduate of Bowdoin, is now the editor of the Biddeford *Union and Journal*, and has made a reputation as a lawyer and a smart politician. Mr. Thomas was connected with the Swedish emigration project, which has resulted in the colony known as New-Sweden, in Aroostook County, in the very midst of the Northern Maine forests. He is a graduate of Bowdoin, and is now lecturer on the Scandinavian language and literature in that institution.

The most important business of the session will be on a proposition for a general railroad law, and the consideration of several important railroad schemes. Additional legislation to secure a more thorough enforcement of the prohibitory law will be asked, and the woman suffrage question will appear in the shape of an appeal to allow women at least the privilege to vote for President and Vice President of the United States. Gov. Dingley will present his message on Thursday, and work will begin at once, so that the session may be as short as possible.

The Legislature is, of course, largely Republican. Indeed, there is but one solitary Democrat in the Senate. But down here, by those who understand the "Ins and Outs," the members are classed not so often Republicans and Democrats, as Hamlin and Drummond men. Next year Mr. Hamlin's term as United States Senator expires, and hence this division. Mr. Hamlin appears to have the largest number of supporters, but it is hardly yet time to count.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

THE OPENING SESSION—CANDIDATES FOR OFFICERS—THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—A few members elect of the Legislature arrived in town to-day, and to-night are discussing the uppermost questions of the organization and preliminary business of the opening of the session, which takes place to-morrow. The re-election of Dr. George B. Loring as President of the Senate, and Mr. Stephen N. Gifford Clerk, and of John E. Sanford Speaker of the House, and Major Morrissey Sergeant at Arms, is assured; and though there will be some contest, the principal candidate for Clerk of the House, Mr. Marden, editor of the Lowell *Courier*, who has the support of the retiring Clerk, Col. Charles H. Taylor, is sure of a two-thirds vote at least.

The Democratic Senators and Representatives held a caucus in the Green Room this afternoon, but it was decided to make no nominations with reference to the organization of either branch. About forty gentlemen were present, and the gathering was rather of the love-feast order. The temperance question was discussed, and the Prohibitory law denounced, and the opinion was expressed that by a union of men of both parties it could easily be broken. The Democrats constitute this year one-fourth of the Legislature, while last year there were but nineteen in both branches, and this fact was deemed a fit subject for the heartiest congratulations.

The proceedings at the inauguration to-morrow will be after the time-honored custom, the break of last year having been unpopular. After the completion of the organization, and the delivery of the Governor's message, the new Government will march, under escort of the Independent Corps of Cadets, to Hollis Street Church, instead of the Old South, which is now disabled as a church, being desecrated by its use as the Post Office, and there listen to the election sermon, to be delivered by Rev. Richard G. Greene, of Springfield. The subject will be "Christianity a National Law."

The business of the session is expected to be of greater importance than usual, and a strong effort will be made to bring action on the liquor question and the Hoosac Tunnel question at as early a day as possible.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

LATEST ASPECT OF THE QUESTION—A POSSIBLE APPEAL FOR FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Adolph Zadek, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Texas, now in Washington, has received dispatches giving full details of the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, which declares the last State election unconstitutional and void. The following are the more important points of the decision and amendments: The Constitution of Texas declares that the Governor shall hold his office for four years from the day of his installation, and until his successor shall be duly qualified. The Constitution also declares that the members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of general election; and the Constitution further declares that the polls shall be opened for four days, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. of each day. These provisions, it is maintained, have been violated. The Thirteenth Legislature, which was the last, passed a law providing for holding an election on one day only, in the face of the constitutional provisions for four days. The Constitution fixes the term of a Legislature at two years, but the Thirteenth Legislature legislated itself out of office before the expiration of the two-year term. On these grounds the election has been pronounced void for unconstitutionality by the highest judicial tribunal of that State.

The Fourteenth Legislature, which is almost entirely Democratic, has been elected under the unconstitutional laws passed by the Thirteenth Legislature. The time for the assembling of the Legislature is Jan. 13. It is certain that the Legislature will attempt to convene. It is equally certain that Gov. Davis will treat the body claiming to be a Legislature as an unlawful assembly, and endeavor to prevent it from convening. If the forces at the command of the Governor are inadequate, he will call upon the President for troops. It will then be for the Government to refuse or to accede to the request.

The Republican delegation in Congress, and the Texas Republicans here, held a meeting this evening at the rooms of Senator Flanagan to consider the situation.

THE RECENT TEXAS ELECTION DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—A special dispatch from Austin, Texas, says: The Supreme Court, after several days' discussion on a test case, has just decided that the law under which the late general election was held is unconstitutional. The following is the section of the new Constitution which the Republicans claim was violated by the election act of the last Legislature:

"All elections for State, district, and county officers shall be held at the county-seats of the several counties, till otherwise provided by law, and the polls shall be open four days, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the evening of each day."

The Election act ordered the polls to be kept open for one day only.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A telegram from Denver, Col., to the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following in relation to the action of Rev. Thomas McFadden, of that city: "Quite a furor has been occasioned here among the Episcopalians through the disaffection of one of their most prominent clergymen, and the supposed contemplated departure of several others to the reform movement of Bishop Cummins. On Sunday last, Rev. Thomas McFadden, the Pastor of St. John's Church, at Littleton, located about twelve miles from this city, announced to his congregation from the pulpit that he fully indorsed the reform movement, and that hereafter he would conduct the services of his church in accordance therewith. Upon this becoming known here, Rev. A. H. Moore, in the absence of the Bishop elect, who has not yet reached the Territory, telegraphed to Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of New-York, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, not to send any further aid to McFadden, as he had withdrawn from the field. Moore will endeavor to close the doors of the Littleton church against McFadden. As both reformers and the regulars lay claim to the church property, it is thought that a sharp and protracted contest will take place between the two factions of the church."

THE SEVENTH'S BALL.

SCENE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC LAST EVENING.

THE FIRST OF THE GREAT BALLS OF THE SEASON—THE REGIMENT AND ITS STORY—NOTABLE PEOPLE WHO WERE PRESENT.

The first of the great public balls of the season took place last night, and was a pronounced, a gratifying success. It was in the cause of charity, under the auspices of the gallant Seventh Regiment, of our National Guard, and a large sum must have been realized, for the huge building was completely filled, every tier of boxes presenting a bright array of beauty, and there was an overflowing tide of sheeny silks and satins and gold-laced uniforms that flooded the corridors. The Seventh has ever been a favored regiment; indeed, its warm friends have long claimed for it the position of chief favorite. Whoever had glanced over the crowd of famous beauties and society men would have been convinced that the appeal of the Seventh, in so sacred a cause, had been promptly responded to by the best circles of Manhattan Island. Perhaps it may be interesting to retrace the past career of this organization, as its history will go far to explain the pride of its present position, and the *entente cordiale* between it and the best society.

REMINISCENCES OF THE REGIMENT.

This favorite regiment of the National Guard may be said to have had its origin in a dissolution of partnership between the artillery and infantry battalions of the old Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, which regiment was enrolled as far back as the year 1812. It was in 1824, at the time of Lafayette's last visit to this country, that the project of making the infantry battalion an independent organization was decided upon; and at a meeting of the Captains commanding the four companies composing the battalion, it was resolved that the battalion "be hereafter known and distinguished by the name of National Guards." The meeting was held at the old Shakespeare Tavern, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, and the officers who voted were Capt. Irad Hawley, of the First Company; Capt. John Telfair, of the Second; Capt. William B. Curtis, of the Third, and Capt. Howard A. Simons, of the Fourth. The following year the corps was recognized as an independent unit in the Militia force of the State. Having duly decided on a uniform, a coat-of-arms, and a motto, an enlargement of the corps, sufficient to raise the battalion to the dignity of a regiment, was the great aim. Two new companies, under Capt. Oliver M. Lownds and Capt. Linus W. Stevens, joined the corps during the first year of its existence; the Seventh Company, under Capt. Van Buren, was added in October, 1825, and on the 4th of May following the Eighth Company, under Capt. Andrew Warner, was formed. On the 6th of May Gov. De Witt Clinton issued an order organizing the battalion into the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Artillery. On the 23d of the month the first election of officers was held at the Shakespeare Tavern, and resulted in the election of Prosper M. Wetmore as Colonel, Linus W. Stevens as Lieutenant Colonel, and John Telfair as Major. The presentation of the regimental standard by Hon. Philip Hone, Mayor of the City, was the occasion of the maiden parade of the regiment. On the Fourth of July Gov. De Witt Clinton presented the State standard during the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at Castle Garden, and afterward reviewed the regiment on the Washington Parade-ground. At that time the roll of members numbered 437, all told. In 1827 Col. Wetmore resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Stevens, who, however, resigned his command in the Summer of 1828. Lieut. Col. Manning was then promoted to the Colonelcy, but he only held the command for a couple of months. Col. Hart followed, but he, too, resigned his commission in a short time—in January, 1830. This frequent change of commanders was very disadvantageous to the corps, and at the unanimous request of the line officers Col. Stevens resumed the command of the regiment, and at once began to revive its fortunes. On the 26th of November of that year the regiment paraded in honor of the French revolution, and in the Summer of the following year held its first encampment. The camp, which was known as Camp Clinton, was located at Poughkeepsie on the 2d of July, 256 members of the regiment going into quarters. It was broken up on the 5th of the month. In 1834 the regiment had its first experience in riot-quelling. During the disturbances between the Whigs and Democrats over the Spring election, the Whigs seized the arsenal, and the Mayor called out the National Guard. Within two hours 300 of the Guard had taken possession of the arsenal and the neighboring streets, and the regiment remained on duty till the next day, when, the canvass being over, they were dismissed. In the following July the regiment assisted in suppressing the Abolition riots, when the mob sacked a number of churches and buildings, and committed other excesses. The riots lasted three days. Near midnight of the 11th the regiment was called upon by the Mayor to attack the barricades in Spring street, behind which the rioters, who had sacked the churches of Dr. Ludlow and Dr. Cox, were intrenched in great force. The mob had already dispersed a body of cavalry. Col. Stevens at once marched his men up Broadway, and attacked the barricades at the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets, and in spite of a galling fire of stones, brickbats, and other missiles, by which many of his men were wounded, he succeeded in carrying the stronghold of the rioters, and effectually dispersing them. In the following December Col. Stevens again resigned, and Lieut. Col. Smith was elected Colonel. On the 11th of June, 1835, the name of George William Smith was enrolled as a private in the regiment. This gentleman commands the Eighth Company of the regiment to-day, is still one of the most active and enthusiastic officers in the National Guard, is in every respect a soldier, and is beloved by his command and greatly respected by the entire regiment. Thirty-nine years of service is something to be proud of. It was in 1835 and 1836 that the competitive drills in the Order of Merit took place, producing such an unfortunate feeling of bitterness between some of the companies that the order and the drills were abolished together. In 1837, Lieut. Col. Catlin succeeded Col. Smith in the command of the regiment, and in the following Spring a troop of horse was organized and attached to the regiment. About this time the National Guard began to agitate the question of obtaining drill-rooms from the Corporation—a movement which was crowned with success in 1839, when the rooms over Centre Market were granted for the purpose. In this year Lieut. Col. Jones succeeded Col. Catlin in the command of the regiment. In 1844 Lieut. Col. Vermilye succeeded Col. Jones, and was in turn succeeded by Col. Bremner in November, 1845. Col. Duryee, now Gen. Duryee, the well-known Police Commissioner, took command of the regiment in January, 1849. For the first twenty-three years of its existence as a corps, the regiment had always been known as the National Guard, or the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Artillery; but on the 27th of July, 1847, Gov. Young ordered the regiment "to be hereafter called and known as the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia." But the regiment still monopolized the proud title of National Guard; nor was it till 1862, when the Legislature so designated the general body of the State Militia, that the Seventh Regiment ceased to be individualized as *the* National Guard. The regiment had another experience with the mob during the Astor place riots, which occurred in May of 1849. After the Police, numbering 300 men, had been driven back by the rioters, Gen. Sandford ordered up the Seventh Regiment, which Col. Duryee held in readiness at Centre Market. The regiment marched up Broadway, cleared a way through to Third avenue; thence, in column of companies, cleared Eighth street, and, returning again along Broadway and through Astor place, formed line in front of the theatre. The mob in the neighborhood was estimated at some 20,000, and, as the roadway was being repaved with cobble-stones, the ruffians had a fine supply of ammunition. Volley after volley was fired by the mob, and many officers and men were most seriously wounded; and at last, after repeated ineffectual attempts to disperse the rioters, the order to fire was given. The first volley was fired over the heads of the mob; the second was fired point-blank and killed and wounded between seventy and eighty men. The rioters fled to Lafayette place, where they rallied, but a third volley finally dispersed them and they fled in all directions. Over 150 officers and men of the regiment were wounded—seventy so seriously that they had to be carried to their homes. The prestige of the corps became very great. Every one vied in doing honor to the regiment and in showing their appreciation of their services. In 1859 Col. Duryee resigned his command, and Lieut. Col. Lefferts was elected Colonel. In the same year the famous association known as the Veterans of the National Guard was organized—an organization which has on its roll such well-known names as Bremner, Catlin, Duryee, Marshall Lefferts, Thomas Nast, Jackson S. Schultz, Alexander Shaler, W. R. Vermilye, and many others. In July, 1858, the fame and reputation of the corps had become so great that it was selected to escort the body of President Monroe from New-York to Virginia. In 1860 the Howitzer Corps was added to the regiment, and on 5th September following the Corporation of the City of Washington presented the regiment with a magnificent stand of colors. It was in this year, too, that Mayor Wood handed over the Tompkins Market Armory to the regiment.

We now come to a particularly bright page in the history of this gallant militia regiment, but one which must necessarily be alluded to very briefly—the part it played in the war of the rebellion. On the 14th of January, 1861, at a secret meeting of the Board of Officers of the regiment, Major (now General) Alexander Shaler moved the following resolution, which was enthusiastically carried:

Resolved, That should the exigency arise, we feel confident in having the commandant express to the Governor of the State the desire of this regiment to perform such duty as he may prescribe.

Three months later came President Lincoln's call for 75,000 Militia, and "the exigency" had arisen. The day the proclamation was issued Col. Lefferts placed the regiment at the disposal of Gov. Morgan and called a meeting of his brother officers, at which forty of them passed a resolution that "this regiment responds to the call of the country as made by the President," and that "it is ready to march forthwith." On Wednesday, the 17th, Col. Lefferts received orders to proceed with his regiment to Washington. The same day the merchants of New-York assembled at the Chamber of Commerce and subscribed $6,140 for the equipment of the regiment for active service, and at 3 P. M. on the 19th the regiment started on its historic march down Broadway. The scene is vividly remembered to-day by hundreds of thousands. The news had arrived in the day of the attack in Baltimore on the Sixth Massachusetts, and the excitement was greatly intensified when the officers of the Seventh vowed they would "march through Baltimore" and avenge the attack on their New-England comrades. Mr. Nast has immortalized the scene in a very large cartoon picture, which now hangs in one of the company rooms at the regimental armory. The regiment went to the war 991 strong, a greater number than had ever before been known to parade. It arrived in Washington on the 25th of April, by way of rail to Philadelphia and steamer to Annapolis. Soon after its arrival in Washington the regiment was reinforced by the arrival of 175 men under the command of Capt. Viele. They were members who, from absence, sickness, or other causes, had been unable to start with the regiment. On the 26th April the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States for a term of thirty days, and at once entered on the duty of guarding the Capitol. Col. Emmons Clark, now the commandant of the regiment, then commanded the Second or B Company. On the 2d of May the regiment went into camp on Meridian Hill, on the Harper's Ferry road. On the 23d of May, the day the banner presented by the young ladies of New-York was first unfurled on parade, the regiment received the longed-for orders to march, the Ninth and Tenth Companies remaining in charge of the camp, and they crossed the Potomac by the Long Bridge and were on rebel soil for the first time. Gen. Scott had directed the occupation of Alexandria and Arlington Heights, the latter commanding the City of Washington, and the regiment formed part of a force of 13,000 men collected from the various camps and detailed for that duty. The men at once set to work on the trenches, and the Seventh left the mark of their handiwork on the great earthwork known as Fort Runyon. On the 26th they returned to their camp on the Harper's Ferry road, where they remained till the 31st, on which day they started for New-York, having received orders to return the day before. Col. Lefferts marched his regiment, 1,250 strong, with its battery and baggage, through Baltimore without molestation, and on the afternoon of the 1st of June the regiment marched up Broadway—home again—amid the wildest enthusiasm. On the 3d they were mustered out of the service.

In the Spring of 1862, when Stonewall Jackson, with 15,000 men, burst from the head of Shenandoah Valley, defeating Fremont and sweeping Banks before him, the cry of "the capital is in danger" again arose. The Seventh responded, as before, to the cry. On Sunday, the 25th May, Col. Lefferts received orders to report to Gen. Dix, in command at Albany, and the following evening the Seventh again marched down Broadway amid the greatest excitement. On reaching Baltimore the regiment went into camp at Stewart's grove, in the outskirts of the city, whence they were transferred on the 6th June to Fort Federal Hill, the strategic key of the City of Baltimore. For three months the Seventh did garrison duty at Federal Hill, when they were relieved by the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth New-York, under Col. Porter, and returned to New-York on 29th August. In June, 1863, the Seventh was again called upon to march, and on the 19th the regiment again undertook the occupation of Fort Federal Hill. It was at this time that Lee was directly threatening Baltimore in order to divert Hooker's forward movement from Fairfax and Manassas to Frederick. But Meade, who had superseded Hooker unknown to Lee, suddenly marched north with all his force, encountered Lee at Gettysburg, and Baltimore was safe. While discussing this news on Sunday, the 5th of July, the Seventh received orders to march forthwith, without baggage, camp equipage, or knapsacks, to Frederick; each man provided with three days' cooked rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. The Seventh was to join the Army of the Potomac in pursuit of Lee, whose path lay through Frederick. Gen. French, who was in command at Frederick City and Monocacy, turned over his command to Col. Lefferts on his assuming the command of the Third Corps. On Tuesday, 14th July, the news of the draft riots in New-York reached the regiment, and the same day instructions to proceed home forthwith were received from Major Gen. Halleck at Washington. The regiment returned home by Amboy, and landed at Canal street at dawn of Thursday, the 16th. The arrival of the Seventh was hailed with delight by the citizens and with execrations by the mob. The riot had been raging for three days and nights, and the arrival of the Seventh was regarded as a pledge of safety to the terrified citizens. In the afternoon Col. Lefferts marched the regiment into the then stronghold of the rioters, on the east side of the City, and occupied the district lying between Seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, from Third avenue to the East River. Two companies, the Second, Capt. (now Colonel) Clark's, and the Third, Lieut. Murray, were sent in advance to stop some fighting in Twenty-second street, near Third avenue. They were assailed with missiles and scattering shots from windows and house-tops in the neighborhood of Twenty-second street, and they returned the fire, killing some and wounding more of the concealed rioters. They rejoined the main body of the regiment, which had marched straight up Third avenue, at Thirty-fifth street, Col. Lefferts having his head-quarters in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, and the regiment being quartered in a large rubber factory near by. The following day Col. Lefferts drew a cordon round the block formed by Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Second and Third avenues, entering and searching every house in the block. In this way he captured a large number of guns and much ammunition and plunder, taking, as he did, every block in a southerly direction until he searched Fourteenth street. In the afternoon the regiment received orders to return to their armory. It had given the *coup de grace* to the yelling mob, and by the evening of the next day (Saturday) the draft riots were entirely suppressed.

In June, 1864, after thirteen years' service as Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, Col. Lefferts resigned his command and took the command of the Veteran Corps of the regiment, and, on the 21st June, Capt. Emmons Clark, the present commandant, was elected Colonel. Col. Clark undertook a great work when he assumed the duty of keeping up the prestige of the Seventh Regiment to the high standard to which such men as Lefferts and Duryee had brought it. But he did not overrate himself. As a commander Col. Clark has been eminently successful. He is at once a first-class soldier, a warm friend, a boon companion, and an able manager of men younger than himself. He is respected and beloved by both officers and men in a way too seldom to be met with. His officers are his chosen friends; his men he looks upon with the affectionate regard of an elder brother. That the *esprit de corps* and drill of the regiment have not gone back under his system of discipline is evident from their behavior at the Orange riots in this City in 1871. The extent of his regimental popularity may be estimated by the splendid testimonial presented to him so lately as Saturday, the 27th of December last; a testimonial wholly emanating from the rank and file of the regiment, and to which no officer was permitted to subscribe.

THE BALL.

About 9 o'clock the lamps around the Academy of Music, and specially in front, on Irving place, were all lighted, and a crowd began to gather of those motley idlers who love to watch more fortunate people than themselves stepping from their carriages. The weather was horrible. The streets were a sea of mud, the air was foggy, and a thick, drizzling rain descended ceaselessly. Yet the crowd at the entrance increased momentarily, and the ragged loungers waited with patient expectation until about 9:30 o'clock the first carriage drove up, and a vision of tulle and lace, flowers, jewels and satin rewarded their watching. The ice once broken, the carriages began to arrive rapidly, and deposited their beautiful burdens in quick succession. Inside, the various committees, with their badges of variously-colored ribbon, were alert and courteous, indicating to ladies and cavaliers the disrobing rooms, around which loitered small boys with trays of button-hole bouquets for those who might have come unprovided. Beyond the corridor, through the many openings, a brilliant scene presented itself to the eyes. The parquette had been boarded over even with the stage, and at the end of the stage the orchestra of Grafulla was stationed. At the principal openings from the dress-circle to the floor were vases filled with the choicest hot-house flowers, camelias, calla lilies, sweet-scented heliotrope, and the graceful similax, the vine of Dan Cupid fell in graceful festoons down the side, the vivid green leaves contrasting exquisitely with the snowy white of the marble. Similar floral decorations were placed beneath the principal boxes, Mr. Kingsland's and the one opposite, which was sacred, apparently, to the Major Generals of the National Guard. The wings were hidden on each side by appropriate scenery, and the deep curtain beyond the orchestra was one that has caught the eyes of many fair ladies when a prima donna has died to slow music, sending forth sweet sounds to each expiring agony, like the white swan of the Greek fabulist. Viewed from the floor, the house was resplendent with light and color; the great crystal chandelier in the centre of the ceiling sparkling in futile emulation of the diamonds and the bright eyes below. All the seats in the dress circle were occupied by brightly-dressed dames and black appareled cavaliers. Above the boxes rise tier upon tier until the gallery is reached. All were occupied, and the flashing of jewels, the hum of many voices, the glancing of fair eyes, the radiance of epaulets, and the warmth of Mar's colors, all combined to present a scene charming to the eye, and invested with still greater attraction from its contrast with the cold, the rain, and the desolation of the streets.

Looking down upon the floor from the boxes overhead, the view was even more interesting. Seeing all the toilets in motion in juxtaposition with the grey uniforms of the Seventh and the blue coats of the staff, one was irresistibly reminded of a gorgeous bed of tulips. At first there seemed to be no order, but a chaotic mingling and crossing of groups. But at a given signal up flew the baton of Mr. Grafulla, the well-known conductor of the Seventh Band, and the quickstep march composed by him and dedicated to the gallant Col. Emmons Clark, pealed forth with brilliant effect. Then began the opening march, headed by the commander of the Seventh and his fair wife. Three times the promenaders made the circuit of the floor. Then the band, making division of itself, one-half retreated to the back of the stage, and the other ascended to the right-hand gallery, the former to play the dance music, the latter the airs for the promenade, which were to succeed each other like the strophe and anti-strophe of a Greek play. And now the ladies consulted their programmes and began to inscribe thereon the names of happy dancing men, and then everybody took places for the Lancers, which it is the present detestable fashion to call "Lanciers." It was the opening dance, and naturally was not very lively. Gentlemen are conscious of their unwonted costume, and hesitate about plunging into conversation with strange girls, and the ladies are naturally like ghosts, and cannot speak until they are spoken to. The heroes who dance the first dance at a public ball ought to be presented by society with a medal for bravery. Probably every one was glad when it was over. But then the ice was broken, and the sacred ceremony of introductions was commenced with great vigor. Everybody who was near to the floor commenced to promenade; and presently, when the band struck up the sweet seductive strains of one of Strauss' waltzes, the press was so great that waltzing became a thing of infinite labor. And now observers began to remark the immense preponderance of blue and red dresses at the ball. It really seemed as if every blonde had chosen blue, and every brunette pink or garnet or coraline, or some other shade of red. Of course, there were other toilettes, but they did not force themselves upon the eye as did these. And another thing was also noticeable, that the economy which THE NEW-YORK TIMES has preached so eloquently has apparently been practiced, for although the dresses were beautiful and the wearers lovely, there was a distinguished absence of *toilettes de luxe*. The trains were modest, and there were not many of them. There were, indeed, some few alarming toilettes; one, especially, worn by an English lady of rank, whose magnificent diamonds were the admiration of the assembly.

Between 11 and 12 the arrivals were very numerous, and as waltz, quadrille, galop, &c., succeeded each other in rapid succession, the tide of incomers and of flushed and panting dancers met and mingled in the corridor. Dancing was kept up with vigor, nor was there any formal interval for supper, but people went and had it when they felt disposed, after the manner of Mrs. Gamp. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the carriages arrived to bear back their lovely freights, and soon the Academy of Music relapsed into its pristine grimness and the Charity Ball of the Seventh Regiment was a thing of the past. Doubtless it will have furnished many pleasant memories to those who were present, and will be another laurel leaf in the chaplet which adorns the Seventh.

Among those present were Gen. Dunn, of Gov. Dix's staff; Gen. Knox, of Gov. Dix's staff; Col. Griswold, of Gov. Dix's staff; Gen. Shaler, and the following officers of his staff: Gen. Liebenau, Col. Mechan, Col. Kearny, Lieut. Col. Mitchell, Lieut. Col. Wrisley, Lieut. Col. Jussen, Capt. Parker, Col. Seward, of Gen. Varian's staff; Col. Gray, of Gen. Varian's staff; Capt. Mellick, of Gen. Varian's staff; Lieut. Holland, of Gen. Varian's staff; Col. Stetson, Seventy-ninth Highlanders; Major Hess, First Artillery; Major Valentine, First Artillery; Col. Mitchell, United States Army; Adjt. Gen. Fry, United States Army; Gen. Duryee.

The members of the lately-organized Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment, in splendid new uniforms of dark blue and gold, which closely resembles the dress of United States Navy officers, turned out in great force, and attracted much attention. The officers of the Guard were represented by Adjt. C. B. Bostwick. The members of the Old Guard, in their magnificent uniforms of blue pantaloons and white tunic, with heavy epaulets and decorations, looked splendid, and formed a pleasing contrast to the dark uniforms of the visiting officers and sober colors of the Seventh Regiment. Among the members of the Old Guard present were: Major Geo. W. McLean, Lieut. Webster, Lieut. Gurney, Lieut. Davis, Commissary G. B. Smith, Joseph Naylor, John Martine, and about twenty others.

Among the members of the Seventh Regiment present were: Col. Clark, Lieut. Col. Ryder, Major Smith, Capt. Smith, Capt. Pollock, Capt. Bird, Lieut. Steele, Surgeon Morris, and about 500 privates.

THE PROGRAMME.

Overture—"Banditenstreiche"..........Suppe
Selections—"La Donna del Lago"..........Rossini
Quickstep—"Tribute"..........Graffula

ORDER OF DANCES.

1. Lanciers—"Adelia"..........G. Wiegand
(Dedicated to Mrs. Col. Clark.)
Promenade—"Nabucodonosor."
2. Valse—"Huldigungen"..........E. Strauss
Promenade—"Cannen."
3. Galop—"Nach Kurzer Rast"..........Strauss
Promenade—"Il Polituo."
4. Quadrille—"Rotunde"..........J. Strauss
Promenade—"Haute Volee."
5. Valse—"Seventh Regiment"..........E. Grill
Promenade—"Attila."
6. Galop—"Windspiel"..........Herrmann
Promenade—"Kikeriki."
7. Lanciers—"Constellation"..........G. Wiegand
Promenade—"An Sie."
8. Deux Temps—"Wiener Blut"..........J. Strauss
Promenade—"Camp Sherman," (Saratoga.)
9. Galop—"Schwalbenflug"..........Hermann
Promenade—"Anvil."
10. Quadrille—"Academy"..........E. Grill
Promenade—"Seventh Regiment, (1873.")
11. Valse—"Liebes Traeume"..........J. Lanner
Promenade—"Luisa Miller."
12. Galop—"Am Donaustrande"..........J. Strauss
Promenade—"Ye Midnight Stars."
13. Lanciers—"Morton Commandery"..........H. Doerr
Promenade—"Westphalia."
14. Valse—"Studentenball"..........E. Strauss
Promenade, "Liebeszauber."
15. Galop—"Spornstreichs"..........C. Faust
Promenade, "Barcarole."
16. Quadrille—"Augusta"..........Hohmann
Promenade, "A Poor Girl's Heart."
17. Valse—"Carnevalsbilder"..........J. Strauss
Promenade, "Goldelse."
18. Galop—"Lustig im Kreise"..........E. Strauss
Promenade, "Sleigh."
19. Lanciers—"F. C. B."..........G. Wiegand
Promenade, "Ernani."
20. Galop—"Eisport"..........E. Strauss
Promenade, "Good Night, Farewell."

THE COMMITTEES.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Col. Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman.

Lieut. Benjamin Parr,	Quartermaster R. M. Weed,
Lieut. J. H. Iselin,	Lieut. H. S. Steele.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.
J. H. Harrison, Chairman.

D. R. Andrews,	E. Howland,
J. G. Bert,	L. B. Bell,
T. L. Camerden,	C. F. Thompson,
W. Moores,	J. E. Camerden,

S. V. Stratton.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.
E. L. Nicoll, Chairman.

A. G. Hagedorn,	R. S. Ferguson,
D. Chauncey,	C. S. Brown,
E. B. Horton, Jr.,	A. D. W. Baldwin,
W. R. Leavitt,	J. Chalmers,
S. B. Hyatt,	B. Dominick,
R. Thomas,	O. G. Barton,
C. Wolfe,	G. W. Rand,
W. A. French,	F. Munn,
W. E. Coughtry,	F. McCoy,

R. Milliken.

Musical Director..........C. S. Grafulla

THE CHARITY BALL.

The management of the Charity Ball announce that this brilliant reunion will take place at the Academy of Music on the 5th of February. Among the many superb gatherings of the season the Charity Ball holds, and rightly so, a prominent position. Its claims are wide, and appeal to all the best impulses of the community. Its title suggests its prime object, and that must commend itself to universal favor and acceptance. But outside its purely generous and charitable aspects, it possesses the most ample social attractions, and such variedly agreeable features as are always promptly recognized by persons of culture and refinement. The excellent management of the reunion in past seasons is a tolerably assured guarantee of the success which may be anticipated on this occasion, and, more especially so as the Committee of Management is constituted pretty much the same as last year. Its past experience will suggest improvements, and remedy defects where any may have heretofore existed. The Academy of Music will be, of course, at its best on the occasion; but it may be as well to understand that the decorations will be chaste and becoming rather than profuse and ostentatious. While, in fact, the surroundings and accessories will be sufficiently ornate to match the anticipated brilliancy of the assemblage, there will be a careful avoidance of anything like a plethora of display. For the rest, it cannot be better stated than by mentioning that Gilmore supplies the promenade and Lander the dance music, and that the refreshment department has been intrusted to so famous a caterer as Delmonico.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening, David Williams in the chair. The attention of the committee was chiefly taken up in hearing and discussing the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. In the case of the Twelfth Ward, the committee reported in favor of admitting the delegation headed by C. M. Felt. The report was adopted. With regard to the Fourteenth Ward, the committee reported in favor of vacating the seats of the delegation, and holding a new election. The report was unanimously adopted. In the case of the Seventeenth Ward, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted in favor of the delegation headed by David Williams. The committee, although unanimous in signing the report in reference to the delegation from the Nineteenth Ward, were divided on the question after Mr. Albert Dagget, who heads the delegation at present in the committee, had stated his side of the question. It was finally decided, after a great deal of debate, that the delegation be sent back, that the rolls be revised, and a new election held. The contestants are each to select two men, who will meet and select a fourth, to see that the supervision of the roll is fairly conducted and the election fairly held. After a resolution had been unanimously adopted, to the effect that a set of resolutions prepared by a special committee returning thanks to Silas B. Dutcher and Jonathan Norton, former President and Secretary of the General Committee for their services to the party while officers of the committee, be engrossed and presented to these gentlemen, had been adopted, the committee adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN TREASURY.

The following is the statement of Brooklyn's City Treasurer for the last ten days of 1873. The law, which specifically requires that no deposit of the city moneys shall be made in any bank when the amount of the deposit exceeds the capital of such bank, does not appear to have been complied with in this instance. It is claimed that these were special deposits, to meet the interest on city bonds coming due Jan. 1:

Balance on hand, Dec. 20, 1873	$3,262,246 11
Receipts to Dec. 31	1,717,231 47
Total	$4,979,477 58
Payments Dec. 20-31	378,166 83
Balance	$4,601,310 75

which is deposited in the following banks:

Banks.	Capital.	Deposits.
Brooklyn	$300,000	$301,581 10
National City	300,000	445,099 11
Long Island	400,000	328 869 08
First National	500,000	407,151 69
Mechanics'	500,000	640,401 96
Nassau	300,000	1,233,218 39
Brooklyn Trust Company	500,000	398,575 59
Fulton	300,000	285,347 54
Mechanics' and Traders'	100,000	72,231 30
Manufacturers'	250,000	187,201 87
Commercial	180,000	124,766 81
Atlantic State	200,000	176,866 31
Total	$3,330,000	$4,601,301 00

The interest on coupon bonds was payable at the Nassau Bank Jan 1.

YOUNG BRODERICK ARRESTED.

John Broderick, eldest son of the man Broderick sent to State Prison for murdering his younger son, James, at their residence in Carmine street, was committed for trial by Judge Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday, for swindling. The complaint was made by Mr. J. B. Hodgskin, banker, of No. 76 Wall street, who states that what purported to be a cable telegram from Gen. George B. McClellan, at Marsala, Sicily, was delivered at his office. This document requested him to pay James McKee, of No. 221 West Forty-sixth street, a bill of $450. On the same day Benjamin Neuwalter presented the bill. On the following day Broderick came, and was paid the bill. The telegram and bill were subsequently ascertained to be forgeries. Broderick, who said he was not guilty, was held for trial.

POLICE SURGICAL STATISTICS.

Dr. John Osborn, Medical Director of the Police Department, yesterday presented to the board his report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873. From this report it appears that during the year the Police Surgeons have attended 1,227 sick policemen, and the total time lost by the force by reason of sickness was 5,198 days. The examining Surgeons, also, had referred to them, for physical examination, 431 applicants for appointment, 274 of whom passed a good examination, 141 were rejected, and 16 failed to report for examination. The District Police Surgeons attended 816 cases of casualties at the Station-houses.

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

The appeal in the Brinckley divorce case, which, at the time of its trial, before Judge Van Brunt, without a jury, excited considerable public interest, was argued in General Term, yesterday. It will be remembered that Judge Van Brunt refused to decide the case, on the ground that the evidence on both sides was too conflicting, and the case properly one for determination by a jury. From this decision the appeal was taken. Decision was reserved.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

SALE OF PEWS LAST EVENING—A SMALL INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

The annual sale of pews took place last evening at Plymouth Church, and was as well attended as on any previous occasion. Much interest was attached to the result of the sale in consequence of recent events in connection with the church, many prophesying that the proceeds of the sale would fall below that of last year. They were disappointed, however, as the result is just $129 over that of last year. Previous to opening of the sale, Mr. Beecher said he had been invited to visit England to preach the missionary sermon of the London Missionary Society. He regarded the invitation as an honor as well as a great courtesy. He had not yet sent a reply, but he was greatly disinclined to go. He did not, indeed, expect to go, except the pew-holders actually forced him to do so. He then introduced the auctioneer, Mr. Hoyt, of Church and Duane streets, New-York, who commenced the sale of pews at 7:15 P. M. The first was sold at a premium of $400 to Mr. Obington, the second to Henry C. Bown for $385, the third to A. W. Sheppard for $390, the fourth to McDonnell and Hatch for $395, the fifth to A. W. Sage for $390, the sixth to C. Dennis for $410, the seventh to M. K. Moody for $395, the eighth to H. B. Claflin for $390, the ninth to S. B. Duryea for $390, and the tenth to M. S. Beach for $400. The following gentlemen also bought pews at the following premiums: S. W. White, $395; R. S. Benedict, $405; D. S. Platt, $405; J. Freiland, $400; Mr. Reynolds, $400; A. K. Holly, $395; J. C. Southworth, $400; S. C. Carl, $390; D. P. Parker, $390; A. Starrs, $385; A. Claflin, $385; S. H. Smith, $380; A. B. Hutchinson, $375; Dr. Conkling, $375; Mr. Ely, $280; William Tuttle, $375; Mr. Jewell, $375; James Tilden, $360; J. M. Smith, $370; C. L. Benedict, $365. The total amount realized was $59,430, $47,000 being for premiums alone. The total receipts last year were $59,301, showing an excess for the coming year of $129. Mr. Beecher expressed himself as highly satisfied, and grateful at the result.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. CRAFT.

THE BROTHERS MALONEY ARRAIGNED AT THE TOMBS—THEY FULLY IDENTIFY DEPUTY SHERIFFS CONKLIN AND LYONS.

Michael J. Maloney and Thomas Maloney, the two young men arrested by Detectives Farley, Sampson, Fields, Keirns, and Sellick, on Monday evening, were arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, yesterday. It will be remembered that the officers received information that Thomas Maloney had offered for sale one of the three $5,000 gold certificates stolen from Mr. Burr S. Craft, a planter of Rolleston, Princess Anne County, Va., while drinking wine in Delmonico's, corner of Chambers street and Broadway, with Judson Jarvis, Sheriff Brennan's son-in-law, and several Deputy Sheriffs. Previous to their being arraigned they were brought into the prison, where Conklin and Lyons, the Deputy Sheriffs, are now confined for the robbery of Mr. Craft. On being brought before Justice Bixby, Thomas Maloney, in whose possession one of the stolen certificates was found, said that his brother, Michael J. Maloney, had given it to him. Michael Maloney, as anticipated in THE TIMES of yesterday, then made a full confession of his connection with the robbery. He said that he was in Delmonico's when Jarvis, Conklin, Lyons, and Curry came in with Mr. Craft and began drinking wine. Craft became very much intoxicated, and Jarvis said to him, "I have made a bet that you have some more gold certificates." Craft produced three certificates, which he replaced in his coat pocket. Jarvis then whispered to Conklin and Lyons, who followed Craft out on the stoop of Delmonico's. He followed Conklin and Lyons and saw them take the certificates from Craft's pocket. They walked away, and, returning in a few moments, Conklin placed one of the stolen certificates in his hand, saying, "This is for you." Justice Bixby committed both the Maloneys for further examination.

"WOODWARD'S WANDERINGS."

The article which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, headed "Woodward's Wanderings," created much surprise and called forth no little comment from the parties interested in City affairs. Many were the questions asked and suggestions offered as to how THE TIMES procured this exclusive information of the wanderings of the fugitive, and some evening papers, as is customary in such cases, threw out hints that the story was manufactured. During the course of yesterday several persons, of known respectability, and who are informed on the subject, called at the office of this paper and corroborated many of the statements contained in "Woodward's Wanderings." As to the doubt thrown on the statement of the return of the nabob of Norwalk, a Police Captain stated to a TIMES reporter that Woodward paid him a visit at his Station-house a few days ago. The story will be repeated in this morning's issue of THE WEEKLY TIMES, which can be had at the publication office.

THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES AND THE COLLECTION OF FINES.

We have several times alluded to the increased amount of fines collected and paid over by our new Police Sustices as one among many gratifying indications of renewed vigor, activity and firmness in the enforcement of the laws. From the returns of the Jefferson Market Police Court, we have some figures more striking and suggestive than any we have yet cited. The Ring Judges, Ledwith and Cox, who presided at this court during the last four months of their tenure of office—from June 30, 1873, to Nov. 4, 1873—collected fines to the amount of $129. From Nov. 4 to Nov. 12, there was a partial *interregnum*, as the old clerks collected the fines, while the new Judges were preparing to assume their duties. On Nov. 12 Justices Sherwood and Kilbreth had the machinery of the court in active operation, and from that time to Dec. 1, a period of eighteen days, $638 in fines were collected and paid over to the Controller. During the month of December just closed fines to the amount of *Fourteen Hundred and Seventeen Dollars* were collected and paid over; or, in other words, eighteen weeks of Ledwith and Cox yielded but *One Hundred and Twenty-nine Dollars* in fines, while seven weeks of Justices Sherwood and Kilbreth have made the City Treasury richer from this same source by the sum of *Two Thousand and Fifty-five Dollars*. The contrast is so forcible and suggestive as to carry its own comment. The question as to what became of the fines under the old régime would be an interesting subject for investigation.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN BROOKLYN.

The body of a man about forty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, poorly clothed, and with a full grey beard, was found about 7 o'clock last evening on the grass in Fort Green, Brooklyn. The body lay on its face, and near it was an old felt hat, in which there was some blood. Near the hat was a satchel, which had apparently been rifled of its contents. On turning the body over, a slight cut was found on the nose, but no wound or bruise was found sufficient to have caused death. The body was too well nourished to have died of exposure, but the Police have been unable to find thus far any evidences of foul play. A further examination will be made to-day.

THE SCHUETZENCORPS.

The New-York Schuetzencorps held its annual meeting in Runk's Hall, in Grand street, last evening. From the annual report submitted, it appeared that the organization numbers 350 members and has a capital of $6,000. The receipts during the past year amounted to $5,310, while the expenditures amounted to $4,853. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President and Captain of the company, J. F. Rottmann; Secretary, B. Finken; Finance Secretary, Ed. Hein; Treasurer, Henry Lamken; Superintendent, Henry Brummerhop; Riflemasters, Phil. Klien and Detgen.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LEONARD STREET.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story stone building No. 54 Leonard street, occupied by B. H. Franks & Sons, manufacturers of children's clothing. The alarm was promptly sent out, but despite the early arrival of the Fire Department, the flames spread with great rapidity, and, before they could be extinguished, a great deal of damage was sustained. The loss of Messrs. Franks & Sons is estimated at $15,000. The third floor is occupied by Abram Levy, clothier; loss on stock, $5,000. The first floor is occupied by Redmond & Son, importers; loss, $1,500. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,800.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.

The Feast of the Epiphany was celebrated with appropriate religious services in the various Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches yesterday. In Trinity, St. Paul's, Grace, and other churches, services commenced at 10 o'clock, and were conducted with imposing ceremonies befitting the character of the festival. High mass was celebrated in many of the Catholic churches, and vespers took place in the evening.

A NEW-YORK SHIP ASHORE.

The owners of the ship River Krishna, of this port, from San Francisco to a British consignee, laden with 337,800 centals of wheat, valued at $70,106 gold, is report by telegram, Jan. 5, ashore off the dangerous Tuskar Rocks on the south-east coast of Ireland.

MASONIC AFFAIRS.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar held a very pleasant reunion on Monday evening last. Among the visitors were Eminent Commander Sir A. G. Goodall, and a number of the officers and Sir Knights of Morton Commandery. During the evening, Eminent Commander Sir Ellwood E. Thorne invited Commander Goodall to confer the Order of Knighthood on the candidates desiring to enter the Palestine Commandery, which he accepted and performed.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, presented a report upon the method of rendering the newly-acquired territory of New-York conducive to the distribution of the laboring population of the City over a larger area. After pointing out the benefits conferred on other large cities, both here and in Europe, by dispersing the denizens of the overcrowded districts over suburban localities, the report states that it is idle to expect any diminution of the enormous and increasing pressure upon the tenement-houses of the City except by an exodus of the laboring masses to the annexed districts. Commerce, it states, has not only driven the poor from the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, but is steadily encroaching upon those wards now densely populated, the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth. The price of property in the northern wards has, meantime, increased to a fabulous value; so much so, that the class sought to be benefited by annexation need not expect the erection of houses suitable to their wants in that direction. The result of this encroachment of commerce on the southern wards and the high price of land in the north is, that the poor are being gradually driven into closer quarters. In the Eleventh Ward the population to the square acre is 328. The Strand, the most densely crowded part of London, has 307. Yet the most competent English authorities state the maximum density at 80 to the area. The French allow 100 persons to the same acre. The effect of this excessive crowding in badly-constructed dwellings upon the death rate is shown in the fact that this part of our population yields seventy-five per cent. of its annual sickness and mortality. They are compelled to live in such familiar contact, such mingling of the sexes, and utter disregard of common decencies, that vice and immorality in its most revolting forms pervade the very atmosphere of their homes. The report suggests that but for the want of cheap transit, the annexed territory would relieve the pressure on the wards before mentioned. That want is the great obstacle to the exodus of the laboring classes, as a large portion of their earnings would be consumed in the payment of fares. The British Parliament has compelled the railroad companies to run cheap trains to London at certain hours in the morning and evening, and the Legislature of Massachusetts has followed the example by enacting a law that all lines running out from Boston shall run cheap trains to accommodate the working classes. The report concludes by suggesting that a petition be forwarded to the Legislature praying for the enactment of a law similar to that in force in Massachusetts, and to that end a preamble and resolution are submitted for adoption and transmission to the Governor.

The Register of Records presented the following report on the mortality in the City: In the week that ended on Saturday, the 3d inst., there were 548 deaths reported. There were 511 deaths in the preceding week, and in the four weeks ending Dec. 27 the average actual number of deaths was 494 weekly, and the death-rate was equal to 25.68 per 1,000 yearly. The week comprising the last four days of the old and the first three days of the new year, was marked by a slight increase of mortality, chiefly by the fatality of scarlatina and diphtheria. There were forty-six deaths by each of these diseases. These two most fatal diseases are prevalent throughout the City, and more than half of the fatal cases are in children between four and ten years of age.

The mean temperature last week was 33.8° Fahrenheit; in the four preceding weeks it was 37.15°. The mean temperature for November was 38.25°. The fogs and chilly dampness of December have proved more inimical to the public health than the unusual and steady cold of November.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported at the board for the two weeks ending Jan. 3, 1874: Week ending Dec. 27, 1873—Typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 66; measles, 14; diphtheria, 43; small-pox, 1. Week ending Jan. 3, 1874: Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 83; measles, 17; diphtheria, 74; small-pox, 3.

CHICAGO.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE DEFAULTING CITY TREASURER—BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Grand Jury for the January term of the Criminal Court assembled to-day and began their labors. The case of the defaulting City Treasurer was first taken up, the jury having been selected with a special view to that matter, and their work in the case is now fairly begun. They, of course, conducted their labors with closed doors, but most of what transpired during the session is already known. Eleven witnesses in all were examined. These were Geo. Taylor, a former Controller of City Treasury; S. I. Hayes, the present Controller; E. Olcott, Cashier of Treasury during Gage's administration; Daniel O'Hara, the present City Treasurer; Ex-Alderman George Sherwood, Ex-Mayor Bond, A. H. Burley, Ex-City Controller; Frank Barrett, clerk in the Controller's office; Ex-Aldermen Hildreth and McEvoy, and E. H. Childs, President of the Riverside Improvement Company, into which latter speculation much of the missing cash is supposed to have gone. Mayor Colvin, H. Ames, President of Commercial National Bank, and M. F. Tuley, Ex-Corporation Counsel, are to be examined to-morrow. The testimony taken thus far has developed nothing but what is already known. It is rumored to-night, especially among Gage's personal friends, that no valid indictment can be found against the defaulter during this session at least, since the statute allows the outgoing treasurer thirty days from the time formal demand is made upon him for the city funds, to make up any deficit there my be. No really formal demand was made upon Gage until yesterday, and he, therefore, has still twenty-eight days in which to raise the $352,703 23, the amount lacking, together with various sums deposited in suspended banks, before he can be legally termed a defaulter. This matter, however, has not yet been suggested to the jury.

The contest for President of Board of Trade was ended to-day, and resulted in the choice of George M. How. The rest of the officers of the board were elected at a meeting yesterday.

FROM KEY WEST.

ARRIVAL OF SAILORS FOR THE FLEET—REMAINS OF MIDSHIPMAN STEVENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 6.—The City of Houston, from New-York, arrived this morning, with 200 seamen for the fleet.

The remains of Midshipman Stevens will be sent North next steamer. They were brought ashore with the customary naval ceremonies to-day, and escorted to the naval store-house by a large procession of officers, seamen, and marines.

DESERTION FROM A FRENCH SHIP.

François Sages and Bartholomew Rossi, charged with desertion from the French ship Augustin, were yesterday held by Commissioner Shields, after examination, to await the order of the French Consul. Later in the day the Consul sent an order for the men to be put on board the ship, and they were so disposed of by a Deputy Marshal.

THE RING LAWYERS.

In the matter of disbarring Tweed, Ingersoll, and Genet, already referred to in THE TIMES, orders to the parties to show cause were yesterday granted in Supreme Court, General Term.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Toilet Preparations, (five,) are choice and select. *Always please.—Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains a large variety of interesting reading matter, among which are the following articles:

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.
BURIED ALIVE.
THE LABOR QUESTION IN ENGLAND.
SCRIBE AND DUMAS.
IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.
ANECDOTES OF ANIMALS.
A GREENBACK WEDDING.
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
COMPOST. By Alexander Hyde.
NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.
A MODEL FARM.

The latest COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL, and TELEGRAPHIC NEWS will also be found in the columns of THE WEEKLY TIMES.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

To Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRU for children is an old and well-tried remedy. It ha stood the test of many, many years, and never know to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but in vigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, an gives rest and health to the child, and comfort to th mother.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCH lor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. Th only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappoin ment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, insta taneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

CARRINGTON—MERICK.—Wednesday evening, De 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. Fiske, ERMINA G., daughter of R. G. Merick, Esq., Detroit, Mich., to E. J. CARRINGTON, of Fulton, N. Y.

LAMB—BOHANNAN.—At the bride's home in Oswe Town, N. Y., by Rev. W. F. Purington, MILES H. LA Esq., to Miss ALICE A. BOHANNAN.

STEWART—GRAY.—In Boston, on the 6th inst., Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D., WILLIAM A. W. STEWA of New-York, to FRANCES LORING, daughter of H William Gray.

DIED.

BARKER.—Jan. 5, 1874, HARRIET, wife of Dan Barker.
The friends of the family are invited to attend t funeral at her late residence, No. 447 Franklin a Brooklyn, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BARMORE.—On Sunday, Jan. 4, 1874, CHARITY, w of Alfred Barmore, in the 64th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., 10:30 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Ro ert Maclay, No. 32 West 14th st.
☞ Rockland and Orange County papers please co

COLWELL.—At his late residence, No. 343 West 24 st., on Sunday, Jan. 4, WARREN, brother of Lewis a Joseph Colwell.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectf ly invited to attend the funeral service, at the M. Church, West 24th st., near 9th av., on Wednesday, 7t at 11 o'clock.

CUYLER.—In Brooklyn, on the 5th inst., MATHIOT, fant son of Rev. Theodore L. and Annie E. Cuyler. was born on Christmas Day and lived twelve days.

DOMINICK.—Entered into rest on Sunday morni Jan. 4, 1874, WILLIAM F., son of the late James W. Do inick, aged 53 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the fune services at his late residence, No. 169 Madison av., Wednesday morning, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock. Interm at Woodlawn.

EVERETT.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 1874, R. JOHN EVERETT, in the 68th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited attend the funeral services this (Wednesday) morni at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, bert Mann, Main st., corner of Prospect. Trains Brick Church Station leave Barclay Street Ferry 9:30 A. M.; return 12:30 P. M.

GARDINER.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 5, PER GARDINER, the eldest son of Thomas and Harriet Ga ner, Jr., aged 10 years and 8 months.
The funeral will take place from the residence of parents, No. 3 Park avenue, at 1 P. M. on Thursd Jan. 8. The relatives and friends will please att without further notice.

GRADY.—In Brooklyn, on Jan. 5, Mrs. SARAH GRA in the 71st year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from residence of Mr. James Littlejohn, No. 86 Sands s Brooklyn.

GREGORY.—At Morris, South Haven, Conn., Dec. 1873, ELIZABETH SHAW, widow of the late Rear miral Francis H. Gregory, United States Navy, aged years.

GREEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874, at her late re dence, No. 472 West 24th st., HARRIET GREEN, in t 48th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to tend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostl corner of 9th av. and 28th st., on Friday, the 9th in at 1 o'clock.

GUHRAUER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 4, 187 WILLIAM GUHRAUER, in the 29th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend t funeral, from his late residence, No. 263 Pearl st., Broo lyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GIFFORD.—On Monday, Jan. 5, after a short illne MARY WARD, only daughter of George E. and Jennie Gifford, aged 6 years, 1 month, and 19 days.
The funeral will take place from Trinity Chur Newark, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. T relatives and friends are invited to attend without fu ther notice.

HAMMOND.—On Monday, Jan. 5, MARY AUGUS HAMMOND, aged 14 years and 10 months, daughter Rev. Wm. P. and Catharine T. Hammond, of Granb Conn.
Funeral from residence of her grandfather, James Morrison, Communipaw av., near Halladay st., Laf ette, Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, 7th inst., a P. M.

HOPSON.—In this City, Tuesday, Jan. 6, of diphtheri croup, MARY WILLIAMSON, only daughter of Rev. Geo. and Mary W. Hopson, aged 5 years.
The funeral services will be held in the Chapel of Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., Thursday, at 3:

HOWELL.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., WILLIAM S. H ELL, M. D.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend t funeral service at his late residence, No. 149 Spring on Thursday at 11 A. M. The interment will take pl on Friday at Riverhead, Long Island.

KELLEY.—At Carmel, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1873, SETH KELLEY, in the 65th year of his age.

LANE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 5, sudden THOMAS LANE, aged 32 years.
The friends and relatives, also the members of the H. P. Club, are respectfully invited to attend his fun on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residen No. 9 Watts st., without further invitation.

LUYSTER.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., after a brief ness, at the residence of Mrs. Burgher, Richmond r Middletown, Staten Island, CATHARINE B., wife of Elb Luyster, of Brooklyn, in the 61st year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MYER.—Jan. 5, 1874, ANGELINA C. MYER, young daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.
The relatives and friends of the family are respe fully invited to attend the funeral, from her late re dence, No. 86 Lexington av., on Thursday, Jan. 8, at o'clock P. M.

QUACKENBOSS.—At Flushing, on Tuesday, 6th ins of scarlet fever, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, only child of Geor W. and Sarah J. Quackenboss, aged 1 year, 11 mont and 12 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of parents, corner of State and Farrington streets, Thursday, 8th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

RICE.—On Monday, Jan. 5, 1874, Mrs. JANE T. RIC aged 76 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respe fully invited to attend the funeral, from her late re dence, No. 26 Varick st., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 M., without further invitation.

SMEDLEY.—At Hoboken, on 5th of First month, S UEL W., only son of Mary L. Smedley and Samuel deceased, in the 3d year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectful invited to attend the funeral services, from the re dence of his grandfather, (Samuel Large,) No. 52 Bloo field st., on Fourth day afternoon, at 3 o'clock, witho further notice.
☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SUFFERN.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, GEORGIANN youngest daughter of the late Thomas Suffern.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Church, E 12th street, near 4th avenue, Wednesday, 7th inst., 9:30 A. M., (instead of Tuesday, as first announce without further notice.

SEYMOUR.—Jan. 5, 1874, Rev. WILLIAM WOOD S MOUR.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, from his late residence, No. 51 Lexington a on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TUBBS.—At Montclair, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874, scarlet fever, MARY ALICE, only daughter of Samuel and Ruth Emma Tubbs, aged 5 years and 11 days.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WALDEN.—In Brooklyn, on the 6th inst., ESTHER widow of the late Thomas Walden, in the 85th year her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her fune from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State st., near Bo Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

WEST.—On Monday morning, STANLEY C. WEST, ag 4 years, 13 days, son of Z. and R. West, of Orange, N.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the fune at Orange, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'cloc Trains (Morris and Essex Railroad) leave Christoph and Barclay sts. at 11:20. Carriages will be in atten ance at Orange Depot upon the arrival of the train.

WINFIELD.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 1874, ESTHER S., widow of the late Rev. A. B. W field.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to tend her funeral on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at P. M., from the Reformed Church at Paramus, N. J. Hohokus Station, Erie Railway, foot of Chambers st.

YOUNG.—At Charlottesville, Va., on Sunday, Dec. 2 Mrs. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, wife of George B. Young, form erly of New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDA Jan. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: O TUESDAY, at 5:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, a 7:30 A. M., and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUC tion of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra.
D. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2. AND PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3, sent a year for $4 50 by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

WILLIAM HAW, JR., ESQ., PRESIDENT Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association:

SIR: It seems inexpedient, if not impracticable, to call a meeting of the Central Committee for the purpose of ordering the primary election in the Twenty-first District for member of Assembly; under these circumstances we take the responsibility of advising you to call a meeting of the association on THURSDAY EVENING next, to fix the time for the primary election.

Your obedient servants,
HUGH GARDNER,
Chairman Republican Central Committee.
GEORGE BLISS,
Chairman Republican Executive Committee.
G. W. LYON, Secretary.

In pursuance of the above a special meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
President.
BENJAMIN PAGE,
Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at head-quarters, No. 189 Spring st.
AUSTIN LEAKE, President.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at head-quarters THIS EVENING, for the installation of the new officers and the transaction of general business.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, President.
C. P. BRUDER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST METHODS OF COUNTERACTING MODERN INFIDELITY. A paper read before the General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance by THEODORE CHRISTLIEB, Ph. D., D. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1874.

The recognized necessity of counteracting the tendency of free thought and private judgment to result in unbelief has doubtless suggested the propriety of giving special prominence to Dr. Christlieb's paper, read before the Evangelical Alliance, by publication in a separate form. We are not going to dispute the question of that propriety. On the contrary, it is well that works of this character should be brought more prominently before the public than they were likely to have been as part of the transactions of the recent meeting. Efforts of this kind may be regarded as the best which the school of thought from which they emanate can at the moment produce. If they are effective, it is certainly essential to have their influence extended as widely as possible. If they are not, we will not say conclusive, but strong in argument, they furnish a point from which somebody else may fairly start to do better. Skepticism, unbelief, infidelity, or whatever else we may call the predominant feature of the time, is a glaring evil, which ought to be met and defeated whenever possible. German teaching is largely responsible for it. German schools and so-called philosophers have done more than all the rest of the world together in propagating it. It is the opinion of a prominent German writer in this City that there are very few Germans in the United States who are not "free thinkers," which is only another name for something which the free-thinkers themselves will not allow to be atheism, but which Dr. Christlieb would not accept as fidelity to the faith of a Christian. It is, therefore, the more gratifying to find a German coming forward in defense of revealed religion; and especially one whose reputation is so high, at least in Europe, as is that of the author of the book before us. But we may as well at once admit that the impression which a perusal of the book has left upon us is one of disappointment, and therefore is so far unfavorable. Perhaps our expectations were too high. We want to see modern infidelity met in a clear and simple style of composition that everybody shall find attractive, and which, therefore, everybody will be disposed to read. We want the reasoning to be made up of conclusive arguments, based upon the most substantial premises. We want to have the several objections which skepticism has raised boldly met and categorically crushed. And we do not think we are unreasonable in the demand. At any rate until such a demand be supplied, the required result will not be attained. The nearest approach to it that has been made of late was in a series of lectures which we noticed at the time as having been delivered before a society of working men in London. Dr. Christlieb's effort certainly does not fulfill the requirement. His style is neither clear nor attractive. It lacks the precision of close argument, but is generally diffuse, and always veiled in more or less obscurity. The average reader—for it is he who most needs such works—does not care, and often will not take the trouble, to read a passage more than once to discover its author's meaning. But he will have to do it here. And if we are asked to overlook that defect, on the ground that the argument when arrived at is conclusive, again we must take exception; for the reasoning does not carry conviction as frequently as it should, and very often it fails altogether, through being based upon an unsound premise.

The author classes as "infidel" all those tendencies and systems which militate against the Biblical and Christian view of God and of the universe, which do not consider Holy Scripture as an authentic record of divine revelation, and which in theory or in practice refuse to acknowledge the central doctrine of our faith, viz., the salvation that has appeared in Christ. This definition is, from a Christian point of view, correct, although more comprehensive for the immediate purpose than was necessary. Thus, it will include the Jews, although in any discussion upon "modern infidelity" it is not usual to comprise the Hebrew faith. It might have been better, therefore, to omit the last portion, more especially as it does not appear that the writer anywhere directs his thought against other than the prevalent skepticism which stands apart from any religious organization. But comprehensive as that definition seems, it is not sufficiently so to satisfy Dr. Christlieb, who, in a subsequent passage, goes on to include within the region of infidelity, "every possible gradation of departure from Christian truth, ranging from the indifferentism which still admits of a nominal connection with the Church to a fanatical and aggressive hatred of all that belongs to it." This is a sweeping proposition. It would mark as infidel many professing, and sincerely professing, Christians. We are not sure that it is not intended to comprise all who do not accept exactly the views entertained by Dr. Christlieb. At any rate it carries with it the thought that the Doctor is not so liberal as he might be, and that his zeal to demolish infidelity may have carried him so far as to cause him to aim his blows at churches where his own doctrines might be considered too far from the truth to be quite orthodox. The man who would champion the cause of the Faith against modern skepticism, and be successful in his championship, must lay aside all sectarian thought. The contest is not between the infidel and one set of believers; it is between the infidel and all believers.

The author considers that infidelity may be treated of under three heads: As we meet with it, first, in individuals; secondly, in scientific systems, and thirdly, as a social power—and he goes on to regard it upon that basis. But the classification is defective. In one direction it is illogical; in another it is untrue. It is surprising to see Dr. Christlieb falling into the popular error, due solely to ignorance, of associating necessarily science and atheism. There is no true scientific system which justifies the charge of infidelity; and systems that are not true are not scientific. But, further, the classification is illogical. Dr. Christlieb believes that the only effectual method of opposing unbelief in individuals is what he terms the ethico-psycological or isagogic method; that is, the method which leads inward to the heart and conscience of those addressed. But granting that that is effectual, what becomes of infidelity as a "social power?" If we remove it in individuals we remove it altogether. Either, then, the isagogic method is not effectual, or Dr. Christlieb's classification of the phases of infidelity is improper.

We shall pass over his references to the second division of the subject, for we have not space to indicate the errors into which he has fallen by running a tilt against science, even if it were not rendered unnecessary by what we have already said upon the subject. That portion of the work where he treats of infidelity as a social power is in some incidental respects more satisfactory. But he would meet this power in two ways—first, by an exposure of the miserable consequences of infidelity as shown in history, which he terms the negative or historical method; and, secondly, by presenting actual proof of the Christian truth by means of a Christian life. In theory these should be sufficient, but in practice, it is more likely that both would fail. Let us by way of testing it assert that throughout history, infidelity has been attended with worldly misery—for we cannot go out of the world in this argument—and that Christian faith has in like manner been as constantly accompanied by worldly comfort. The infidel replies by telling us at once that we have no right to make such an assertion. And we cannot say that he is not right.

There are many scattered suggestions throughout Dr. Christlieb's book which are useful; some, perhaps, may be thought valuable. But as a logical treatise we cannot accept it. Read before the Evangelical Alliance, and not submitted to the test of criticism, it served a useful purpose. But exposed in its present form, where it is subject to and necessarily invites close examination, the argument falls to pieces. It is not even moderately strong, still less is it suggestive of anything irresistible; and that is what must be sought for, if we would seek to convince men who have already proved themselves incapable of conviction before the assertions of revealed religion, and the teaching which nature herself affords through the physical senses.

PITZMAROON, OR THE MAGIC HAMMER. By CHARLES A. BEACH, with illustrations. Springfield, Mass.: WHITNEY & ADAMS. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1874.

A fairy tale which does not convey some useful moral, or which does not at least contain some useful precept, is not complete. Upon that principle *Pitzmaroon* is not complete, but in other respects it must receive favorable mention. There is nothing original in the construction, yet it is a well-told tale, replete with the wonderful effects of the power of magic. It may serve for both old and young to while away a stray half hour pleasantly if not profitably. The illustrations are suitable.

CROPS OF 1873.

THE CORN AND WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN.

Hon. J. R. Dodge, the Government Statistician in the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, has, by request, supplied the St. Louis *Democrat* with the subjoined statement of the crops of corn and wheat grown in the grain States of the Mississippi Basin in 1873, compared with the same crops of 1872. Mr. Dodge says that he gives the statement in round numbers, as indicated by local returns, covering most of the producing area, which is subject to correction upon analysis of final and complete returns. The figures are as follows:

	1873. Corn.	1873. Wheat.	1872. Corn.	1872. Wheat.
Ohio	88,000,000	19,000,000	99,000,000	18,000,000
Michigan	14,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000	14,000,000
Indiana	66,000,000	18,000,000	80,000,000	6,000,000
Illinois	140,000,000	28,000,000	217,000,000	25,000,000
Wisconsin	16,000,000	26,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000
Minnesota	6,000,000	26,000,000	7,000,000	22,000,000
Iowa	105,000,000	34,000,000	140,000,000	32,000,000
Missouri	72,000,000	12,000,000	106,000,000	8,000,000
Kansas	1,000,000	3,000,000	32,000,000	400,000
Nebraska	21,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000	2,600,000
Total	529,000,000	182,000,000	801,000,000	150,000,000
Incr. in '73		32,000,000		
Decr. in '73	172,000,000			

AID FOR THE NEEDY IN CHICAGO.

Some idea of the work being done by the Relief Society in Chicago, and the difficulties it encounters in guarding successfully against impostors, may be gathered from the following statements given by the Chicago *Post* of the 2d inst.: "The rooms of the Relief and Aid Society were closed against applications for relief yesterday, to the great disappointment of hundreds who failed to get a hearing on the day before. The society's officers, however, kept at work passing upon applications all day, so that this morning, the work of distributing relief will go on. In front of the society's rooms, this morning, there were gathered not less than 7,000 persons awaiting a favorable opportunity to get in their applications in person, the ticket nuisance having become so intolerable that the Directors could stand it no longer. The crowd was remarkably quiet and docile, though the Police occasionally were compelled to handle some of the females rather roughly to keep them within bounds of propriety. Mr. Trusdell informed the *Post* reporter that the amount of money to be paid out to-day, based upon the applications passed upon yesterday, would exceed $5,000, and the number of tons of coal upward of 400. Besides, there were any quantity of blankets, clothing, boots, shoes, &c., issued. The number of visitors now is ninety, who are kept on the tramp night and day. The Superintendent adverted to the fact that the number of impostors was constantly on the increase, a great many taking advantage of the present pressure to work into the good offices of the society when their names are already on the books as receiving relief. The number of daily applications now, exceeds 1,000, and these are disposed of off hand. Not more than two-fifths of these applications are approved, and the remainder are kindly recommended to call on the County Agent, but they seldom call—the County Agent pays out no money. The average sum paid out to each applicant is $10, and a half ton of coal. The success of one person in getting funds from the society becomes at once known to all the neighbors, so that on the next morning all the neighbors are on hand early to await their turn. And not only this. The mails have recently been loaded down with letters to friends in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places throughout the country, inviting them to come on at once, for money can be had for the mere asking. This sort of imposition will be checked to some extent by the rule which the society will enforce, compelling the applicant to furnish proof of bona-fide residence in Chicago."

VERIFICATION OF DEATH.

The *Journal des Connaissances Médicales* publishes a report read to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Devergie on 102 essays sent in on the subject of ascertaining beyond a doubt whether a person is dead or not. The late Marquis D'Ourche, who had himself witnessed the burial of one of his friends while still alive, had left the Academy 20,000 francs, to be awarded to the discoverer of a simple and easy process by which any illiterate person might satisfy himself that death had really and irrevocably taken place. Another prize of 5,000 francs was to be given to the inventor of a scientific method for obtaining the desired certainty. Dr. Devergie, who has acquired great reputation in forensic medicine, gives an account of all the suggestions sent in, some of which, proceeding from persons unacquainted with medicine, are absolutely ridiculous. One of them advocates a coffin which will open by touching a spring inside; another, an electric bell; a third, a trumpet to be blown by a person prematurely interred, &c. Altogether, thirty-two essays were considered worthy of serious examination. The reporter states that the provisions of the law are exceedingly defective, and a dead letter in the country. The indications afforded by the glassiness and other appearances of the eye are insufficient; the eye may appear dead while the body is living. The heart does not die last, as has been supposed; after it has ceased throbbing, the nerves will continue to live, the arterial systole is not interrupted, and capillary circulation goes on. Death is certain when the muscular fibre ceases to be irritable by Ruhmkorff's machine; but that is a scientific process that does not fall within the compass of the 20,000 franc prize. The same may be said of the thermometer placed under the arm-pit; if the mercury fall below 20° Centigrade, (68° Fahrenheit,) death may be considered certain; but in hot weather the instrument is not to be trusted. The 5,000 franc prize has been divided among four competitors; the larger one has not been awarded, though some of the suggestions caused great hesitation among the commission. Thus, a certain sign of death is afforded by the skin; if it become livid, if touched with a piece of burning charcoal, it blisters without revealing any serosity or trace of reaction, while the blisters are filled with vapors, death is complete. Putrefaction is also indubitable evidence, but it cannot be waited for. If a part of the body be rubbed with a coarse, wet handkerchief, or with the back of a knife, and then be left exposed to the air, in the course of a few hours the skin will have become transparent and like parchment if death has really occurred. Again, if a light be held to the top of a finger at a moderate distance, a blister will be formed; if this contain serosity, there is still life in the body. Dr. Devergie concludes with hoping that the law ordering that death be medically ascertained be enforced everywhere, there being now 25,000 communes in which it is totally ignored.

MISTAKEN ZEAL.

A case of peculiar bigotry which recently occurred in Lynn, Mass., is thus described by the Boston *Advertiser*: "For some weeks past an entertainment in aid of the poor has been advertised to take place at the North Congregational chapel on New-Year's night. The idea of the entertainment originated with a girl and a boy, aged fourteen and fifteen, the former being totally blind. She is a fair vocalist, and an excellent musician. The chapel on the evening of the entertainment was crowded, and was devoid of ornamentation save two national flags, which in graceful folds brightened the walls, and added much to the cheery look of the room. All came with hearts full of charity, prepared to excuse any little drawbacks, on account of the object for which the concert was given. A few minutes before the entertainment was to open, one of the deacons connected with the church, walking up to the foot of the small platform and facing the audience, announced that the entertainment could not proceed, as he would not allow the house of God to be desecrated by any such entertainment as was proposed, (the desecration being the Stars and Stripes.) The audience adjourned, the deacon attempting to hasten their movements by turning off the gas. The entertainment will not be given up, but will be held at Concert Hall, on next Tuesday evening."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

POPULAR VIEWS ON CURRENT TOPICS

THE BANKRUPT LAW—THE SENATE BILL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The bill reported yesterday by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, instead of providing for a repeal of the Bankrupt law, embraces proposed amendments. The most important and radical of these is that relative to the thirty-ninth section. This provides that a petition can only be filed if signed by one-fourth in number and one-third in value of creditors whose debts are provable. This provision is retrospective, and is to apply to all cases commenced since 1873, (whether adjudications have been made therein or not,) and further provides that in such cases twenty days shall be allowed in which to procure the signatures of the creditors to the above amount, and in future proceedings five days is to be granted for similar purposes, and in case of non-compliance after the expiration of such time the proceedings shall be dismissed.

While, as I stated in a former communication, the repeal in the House was rashly considered, this section, if enacted, will, practically considered, be worse than an absolute repeal.

First.—The bill does not provide the means of ascertaining how the one-fourth in amount and one-third in value shall be determined; irrespective of the inability of any set of creditors ever being able to swear that they constitute one-fourth of the creditors or one-third of the amount, without having had previous access to the books of the debtor, and how, in the case of an unwilling debtor, creditors can obtain such access or information, in the absence of any provision of law on the subject, is a problem of difficult solution. The admissions of the debtor, even if made, as to the number of his creditors, will not avail, if his information is incorrect, as the term of the amendment involves the jurisdiction of the court, and, indeed, not even the default or non-appearance of the alleged bankrupt will do.

It is, therefore, in almost all cases, a practical impossibility for the petitioners to know whether they constitute the jurisdictional amount, and, before they can ascertain the necessary facts, a dishonest debtor can easily dispose of his assets and outlaw every preference that he may make; for, be it known, the limitation in this respect is, by the terms of the same act, reduced from four to two months.

Who, on the other hand, will dare take the risk of filing an involuntary petition, even as against the most dishonest debtor, and in the eye of the greatest acts of fraud on the part of the latter, when it will be so easy for a man who intends to cheat his creditors to manufacture fictitious claims of such a number and amount as to defeat the action of the real creditors. So that, even if, in fact, one-fourth in amount holding the required proportion of indebtedness really unite in a petition, the debtor need only, after notice thereof, manufacture a few ante-dated notes, or add additional names of creditors to his ledger, and the petition will be dismissed. Before this can be discovered, with but slight ingenuity the two months can be expended, and then, even if all the creditors unite in a new petition, the proceedings thereunder, so far as the return of preferences, &c., are concerned, will be futile. Besides all these objections, it compels the court, at great expense, at the outset of the case to go into the trial of each alleged creditor's claim, the same as if a suit were brought to recover the particular amount. Fancy the court and jury engaged preliminarily in trying the amount due each creditor, passing upon all the various offsets, counter-claims, &c., which a debtor and ingenious attorney can offer, in order to ascertain the entire number of creditors the debtor has, as well as the amount he owes, (for only, when this is determined, can it be decided what is one-fourth and one-third!) and what a spectacle is presented.

The trial of one claim alone sometimes occupies courts and referees for days. What, indeed, will be the length of time required to pass upon, in one case, fifty or a hundred of such claims? Imagine what a herculean task it would be to determine this question in the Jay Cooke case! And after this mountain of labor has been gone through with, and the court is satisfied that the one-fourth and one-third have petitioned, and after days, and perhaps months, have been consumed in this inquiry, the court proceeds to try the issue on the act of bankruptcy, and it is determined that the debtor is innocent, and has committed no such act as is alleged, not even the fabulous mouse will be then entombed. The only comfort will then exist that the court, jury, witnesses, &c., have all been occupied in nothing whatever. Why, if this law goes into effect it will be an impossibility to pass adjudications upon twenty-five cases in a year. Better have no Bankrupt law at all than one with such a provision as the amendment now offered, for then at least the creditors can pursue their remedy in the State courts, and collect their debts as best they may, and debtors will not be troubled with defending useless petitions.

This is not all, however. This proposed amendment is equally quixotic in its retrospective action. Under it all cases commenced since 1873, in which adjudications have been made, must be dismissed, and by the time the bill will become a law, if ever, there will have been several adjudications made, for, of course, I imagine, at least, that the words "since 1873" mean since Dec. 31, 1873; if not, the complications will be still more awful. If the object of Congress is to prevent hardship on the majority of creditors or the debtor, by the minority or individual creditor, it is very easy to provide a law which will enable two-thirds or three-fourths in amount and value of creditors to petition the court to set aside the adjudication, if made at any meeting to be called for that purpose, provided that the debtor has been guilty of no fraud, or that if a certain amount of creditors assent to a compromise honestly offered, that the rest shall be compelled to accept.

Any provision of this kind, not made essentially a jurisdictional question, and not requiring a long preliminary inquiry on the threshold of the proceedings, when delays are dangerous, for the benefit of honest debtors only, would be wise, and meet the objections which are urged against the law. As to dishonest debtors, I claim that Congress cannot, should not compel one single creditor to consent to any compromise less than the full amount of his indebtedness, if the creditor feels disposed to follow him who has robbed or endeavored to cheat him.

The only causes of complaint against the Bankrupt law originate in the matter of expense, and it seems to me to be a poor confession to make that the fees and charges cannot be so fixed as to obviate this trouble without enacting a long and impracticable amendment, such as that of the thirty-ninth section.

The abolition of the fifty per cent. clause is wise; so is that regulating the sales by assignees of bankrupt assets—the extension of the stoppage of notes to forty, instead of fourteen days—as well as the reduction of the time in which alleged preferences can be recovered, are all proper and just, and these alone would be sufficient to cure the Bankrupt act of all its ailments. The dose of medicine offered in the thirty-ninth section, and which I have analyzed, if it does not kill the patient, will do worse—make an incurable maniac of it. A. BLUMENSTIEL.

A CORRESPONDENT OF AN INQUIRING TURN OF MIND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you ask Oliver Charlick the following questions through your columns? He says, in the *Herald*, that he never received anything free in his life.

Ask him how much he has paid to the City for the ashes to fill in his grounds at Hunter's Point?

Ask him if the City gave him the right to receive cellar dirt from contractors? Also, what became of the money which they paid for the privilege of dumping on the City scows?

Ask him if the City paid the Italians for working on his grounds, covering the ashes over with cellar dirt? Who paid the Superintendent of Boats? Who paid the overseer and gangmen for bossing the Italians?

Ask him what becomes of the money which is received for filling in the grounds situated between First and Second avenues, Ninety-fourth to Ninety-sixth street? Who pays the Italians for filling that property in? Who pays the horses and carts which are engaged in hauling it from the boats; and, if it is private, why the carts are marked Police Department, Bureau of Street-cleaning?

Ask him what becomes of the money received at each dumping-board for the permission to dump private stuff on the City scows? Also, who gets the largest share of the money received for permitting private parties to dump cellar dirt on the scows, and for the sale of old iron, rags, bottles, and tin and bones? Who pays the men on the scows for picking out these articles?

Ask him what became of the money received from the Long Island Fertilizing Company for street manure, which was swept up from the street?

Ask him these questions, and if he does not answer them, I will. Then we will try some more questions, and we will see if any member of the Street-cleaning Committee, of which Oliver Charlick is Chairman, will answer them. After we get through with street-cleaning questions we will, if we have nothing better to do, give a history of Liberal Republicanism; who the originators of it were; who proposed the name of Horace Greeley for Chairman of the General Committee, and why he was elected Chairman; also, the names of the men who used to meet at the Lincoln Club on Sunday nights, and talk over who they should run for President of the United States; and where the money came from to run the Liberal machine; and where some of it went to; and the name of the party who stayed in New-York so as to be the first to tell Horace Greeley that he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States, and how he was nominated, and where the caucus was held, and how the dust was thrown in the Western men's eyes, and who lost the most money on the trip at draw poker. Perhaps Dan Conover will tell you some of the secrets of that trip, or you might get a little information from our Police Commissioner, Henry Smith, if Oliver Charlick will let him tell.

ONE THAT WAS SOLD BADLY.

THE INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE HERALD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An English essayist, Dr. Knox, says: "However we may felicitate mankind on the invention of printing, there are, perhaps, those who wish that, together with its compatriot art of manufacturing gunpowder, it had never been brought to light." THE NEW-YORK TIMES a few days since, in a very temperate article on the indecencies of the "personal" column in the *Herald*, might have adopted Dr Knox's words as a motto. But the "personals" are not the only indecent advertisements admitted into the *Herald*. Let any person glance over the department headed "Housekeepers," or that under "Miscellaneous," and I venture to say that he will at once pronounce them infamous if he does not apply a much stronger adjective. As the *Herald*, a few days ago, stated that all its advertisements were subjected to a most rigid editorial scrutiny before insertion in the paper, I append a few specimens cut from the two departments mentioned above, which I ask you to place before the reading public of New-York, as confirmatory of all you have written on this subject, and as proof of the "rigid scrutiny" maintained in the "intellectual department" of the New-York *Herald*.

"A young widow of prepossessing appearance, educated and refined, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or would, if pleased, accept a different position; compensation not so much an object as a merry, happy home. Address ——."

"A young widow, aged twenty, without incumbrance, now embarrassed, desires a position as housekeeper to a widower; can make home attractive and cheerful."

"A young, intelligent widow of pleasing looks and manners, wants situation as companion for an old gentleman. Address ——."

These, Sir, are samples of dozens of such advertisements appearing daily in the incorruptible New-York *Herald*. Surely we live in an age of easy morality. ANTI-BOSH.

A CASE FOR THE CHARITABLE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. J. Grevening, who was assaulted in the streets on New-Year's Day, leaves a wife and four small children. The oldest boy, about fourteen years of age, who has had a good public-school education, needs employment. Will not some of the readers of your paper find a situation for this lad, that he may be able to take care of his widowed mother and his little brothers and sisters, who are all suddenly left in very destitute circumstances? Address John Grevening, No. 421 East Fifteenth street. GEO. P. OCKERSHAUSEN.
No. 220 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.

CAPT. SURMONT AND THE VILLE DE PARIS.

The rumored transfer of Capt. Surmont, late of the ill-fated Ville du Havre, to the command of the Ville de Paris, appeared in THE TIMES cable telegrams of yesterday morning. At the offices of the General Transatlantic Company, No. 58 Broadway, the report is generally credited, though no official intimation to that effect has yet been received. The verdict of the Court of Inquiry is hailed with delight by the officers and old comrades of Capt. Surmont in the company's employ. Prominent among these are the officers of the steamer St. Laurent, now lying at the company's docks, Pier No. 50 North River, who unite in declaring the Captain's conduct during the late terrible tragedy to have been blameless and exemplary in the last degree. Moreover, they denounce vigorously the persistent fabrications of the *Herald* in regard to his reaching the Loch Earn in a dry coat. The Ville de Paris, which has once before been under the charge of Capt. Surmont, is at present being refitted with enlarged engines and machinery, and will take her old place in the line in March or April. Though not so large as the Ville du Havre, she is considered without doubt the fastest and most elegant ship in the company's service.

STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm; generally held an ⅛c. higher; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$6 25. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 24, No. 2 do., $1 23¾, spot or January; $1 24¾, February; No. 3 Spring sold at $1 16; Rejected, $1 10. Corn active and higher at opening; closing quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 55⅜c., cash or January; 56⅜c. February; 63½c. seller May; New do., 50c.@51c.; Rejected Old, 52c.; New, 49½c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 40c. for No. 2 spot; 41c. February; Rejected, 36c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 78c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 42@$1 45 for No. 2 Fall; $1 18@$1 20 for No. 3 Spring. Pork in fair demand and advanced at $14 75 spot; $15 15 February; $15 55 March. Lard in fair demand and higher at 8¾c. spot; 9c. February. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c., loose; 5⅛c., packed; Short Rib Middles, 7¾c., February; 8⅛c., March, both loose. Green Meats firm; sales of Shoulders at 5⅜c.; Short Rib Middles 7⅛c. Hams sold at 9c. for 16 lbs. average. Dressed Hogs firm; sales of good to choice at $6 40@$6 50. Whisky active and higher at 94c. Receipts—14,000 bbls. Flour, 171,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—24,000 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22; No. 3 Fall at $1 44; No. 2 Red Winter at $1 65. Corn in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 55c. at East-side on track; 53c.@54c. in elevator. Oats active and higher; sales No. 2 at 44c.@44½c. in elevator. Barley dull and business small. Rye slow at 80c.@81c. Whisky firm at 95c. Pork firm at $14 50@$15. Green Meats—nothing offering. Dry-salted Meats firm, but inactive. Loose Shoulders and up country Clear Rib Middles, 6c.@8c., March. Bacon nominally higher, and but little out of smoke. Shoulders sold at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. asked. Lard higher; sales, steam at 8⅜c. spot; choice Kettle, 8⅞c., buyer February, for up country. Live Hogs firm and higher; sales, shipping lots at $4 70@$4 75; packers', $5 25@$5 60; bulk of sales at $5 40. Cattle quiet; sales of through Texan at $1 50@$3; good to prime at $3@$3 50; good to choice native Steers at $4 25@$5 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 head of Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Flour firmer and higher; sales of Family at $7 25@$7 40. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 45@$1 55. Corn firm at 55c.@60c. Rye firm at 95c. Oats quiet and steady at 43c.@48c. Barley firm at $1 35@$1 60. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork steady at $15 50, cash; $16 50, March. Lard steady; Steam held at 8½c.; Kettle, 8¾c. Bulk Meats steady at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides, packed; sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, buyer March, at 6½c.@8½c. Bacon firm at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides; small sales at ⅛c. less. Green Meats closed dull at 6c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7½c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs dull at a range of $5 10@$5 50; bulk of sales at $5 35@$5 40; receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,100. Whisky in good demand at 94c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 7,579 bbls.; Wheat, 60,445 bushels; Corn, 35,576 bushels; Oats, 67,769 bushels; Barley, 10,840 bushels. Exports: Wheat, 37,600 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels: Oats, 49,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat closed strong; holders asking $1 45 for Milwaukee No. 2; sales of 100,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, part at $1 40, part on private terms; Milwaukee No. 1 held at $1 50. Corn in light demand; sales of No. 2 Western at 70c. Oats active; sales of Western at 48c. Barley scarce; sales of 400 bushels four-rowed Canada at $1 60; Western held at $1 60. Barley Malt steady; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Rye nominal at $1. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Wool market buoyant, with advancing tendency; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Double Extra and above, 55c.@56c.; Extra, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 55c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Western Fine, 50c.@52c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@42c.; Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 35c.@37c.; Tubwashed, 54c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@24c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 32c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, Fine and Medium, 30c.@37c.; California, Coarse, 25c.@30c. During the past year 261,426 bales of Wool were received in Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Flour active and strong for City Mills; the other grades unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn steady and firm; receipts light; Southern White, 77c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@80c.; Mixed Western firmer at 80c. Oats quiet, but firm; Southern, 50c.@54c.; Western, 50c.@53c. Rye firm at 90c.@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $16. Bulk Meats scarce and wanted; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. Bacon in fair jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard steady at 8¾c.@9c. Butter scarce and firm; Rolls, 28c.@33c.; Packed, 30c.@35c. Coffee strong at 25c.@27c. Sugar firmer and higher at 10¼c.@10⅜c. Whisky dull at 96½c.@97c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 24½; No. 2, $1 21⅞; February, $1 24. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 37½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 58½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand, at 76c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand, at $1 45 for No. 2 Spring. Pork firm at $15. Hams, in pickle, 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5¾c., loose; boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8c. Lard firm at 9c. for Kettle; 8½c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 37½. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,500 Hogs. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, and 35,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Wheat very firm and in moderate demand. Rye firm at 90c. for State, in store. Corn quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels kiln-dried Western Mixed on private terms; old Western Mixed, in condition, held at 85c., and new do. at 82c.@83c. Barley—Canada higher; sales, 7 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 75; State firm and more active; sales, 6 cars No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 50, and 5 cars No. 2 six-rowed do. at $1 60; 5 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 75. Malt—Sales, 2 cars and 3,000 bushels on private terms. Oats higher and more active; sales, 7 cars No. 1 Western at 58c.; 1 car No. 1 State at 58c., and 2 cars No. 2 White Western at 59c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 3,400 bushels choice White Canada at $1 83, and 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 58. Corn steady; sales, 2,300 bushels at 75c. Barley firm; sales, 5,000 bushels up-lake Canada at $1 87; 2,500 bushels do. on private terms; 2,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 85. Corn-meal—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—Flour steady at $6 25@$7. Grain firm and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Pork held at $15 50@$16. Lard steady at 9¼c.@9½c. for Tierce; 10¼c.@10½c. for Keg; Steam, $8 62½. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7⅞c.@8c. Bacon steady at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅞c.@9c. for Clear Sides. Whisky quiet.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—Wheat dull, but firm; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 58; No. 2, $1 48; No. 1 Spring, $1 45. Corn firm and steady at 65c.@66c. for Old; 62c.@63c. for New. Oats steady at 48c. for No. 1 State; 46c. for No. 2; 49c. for White. Petroleum firm, steady, and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active and higher at 69c.@70c. Oats active and higher at 55c.@56c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—Cotton—Demand fair. Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 8,480 bales; gross receipts, 9,524 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,788 bales; to the Continent, 1,421 bales; to France, 2,443 bales; coastwise, 1,513 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 277,922 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 6.—Cotton firm and in good demand; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,587 bales; exports coastwise, 345 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,800 bales; stock, 69,362 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.@15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 2,138 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,771 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 69,538 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; demand moderate; Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 3,288 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,345 bales; coastwise, 106 bales; sales, 1,700 bales; stock, 108,247 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,900 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,448 bales; coastwise, 1,285 bales; sales, 2,332 bales; stock, 104,063 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; gross receipts, 933 bales; exports coastwise, 301 bales; sales, 176 bales; stock, 15,494 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 14 bales; gross, 7,877 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,300 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds—New 5s, 103¼. Erie Railway Shares, 43⅜; do. preferred, 69.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

2 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅞ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rates.

6:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 107¼; New-York Central, 92½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable March and April, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 54,000 quarters, including 53,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier but not quotably lower; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable January, at 7⅞d.; do., deliverable January and February, at 9⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. nothing below Low Middlings, shipped December, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 13s. 10d.@14s. per cental for average California White, and 12s. 4d.@12s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 37s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 85s. ₱ tierce for New Mess. Cheese, 68s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 41s. ₱ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 8d. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

Evening.—Bacon, 38s. ₱ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 29s.@29s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

Evening.—Linseed Cakes, £11@£11 5s. ₱ ton.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FIRST AMERICAN STORY

OF

Mr. WILKIE COLLINS,

entitled

THE DEAD ALIVE,

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY, JAN. 5.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JAN. 3, 1874.

Owing to the large advance orders received to-day requiring OVER THREE ENTIRE EDITIONS to meet the demand, the issue of "THE DEAD ALIVE" must be postponed until Wednesday or Thursday next, when 5,000 copies will be issued to supply dealers and the public.

In a note appended to the story, Mr. Collins appropriately explains the basis and character of his new story. The following is an extract from the author's note:

It may not be amiss to add, for the benefit of incredulous readers, that all the "improbable events" in the story are matters of fact, taken from the printed narrative. Anything which "looks like truth," is, in nine cases out of ten, the invention of the author.

W. C.

"A real sensation for the reading public. It is thoroughly interesting, and has the true Collins flavor," says Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, in the *New-York Tribune.*

One volume, 16mo. Cloth, Illuminated Covers, $1. Paper, 60 cents.

Advance orders filled in the order received. For sale at all book stores. Sent postpaid by

SHEPARD & GILL,
Publishers, Boston.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. BRECK and WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William P. Breck and William B. Schermerhorn, heretofore carrying on business as partners under the firm name of Breck & Schermerhorn, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of January, A. D., 1874. GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee, No. 65 Wall st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMSON STARK and LEOPOLD STARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samson Stark and Leopold Stark, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874. AARON STERN, Assignee.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Solicitor for Petitioning Creditors, No. 261 Broadway. ja7-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HEBBERD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 16th day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of William W. Hebberd, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
d31-1aw3wW* WILLIAM WITTY, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MOSES SAMELSON, of the City of New-York, heretofore transacting business at Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
d31-1aw3wW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED.

A SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO RISK.

The advertiser wishes to procure from $10,000 to $50,000 in an enterprise where there is no risk, and will pay from 15 to 25 per cent.; has already $50,000 invested; particulars stated by personal interview; references given and required. Address HOUSE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PARTY WITH A cash capital of $5,000 in a malleable and gray iron foundry within thirty minutes of New-York, by a practical foundry man with an established business. Address D. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD CHARGE OF large business in this City, acting as book-keeper, cashier, and holding power of attorney, is open for engagement. Address ORION, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

ADVERTISER WILL INVEST $5,000 IN business with a respectable party. Address RICHARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

SALE OF ENGINE AND BOILERS.

One Steam Fire Engine and two Engine Boilers will be sold at public auction by the Fire Department, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LARGE STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A high-pressure beam engine, cylinder 24x72 inches; very strong and well adapted to heavy mining or factory work; will be sold at a low price, owners having no further use for it. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR are offering a SUPERIOR MAKE of BLACK SILKS, to which they desire to invite the attention of their Customers and the public generally. These Silks are particularly remarkable for their SUPERB APPEARANCE AND COLOR. They will NOT CUT, nor will they ASSUME the DINGY, GREASY APPEARANCE characteristic of so many grades of BLACK SILKS.

These Silks were MANUFACTURED ESPECIALLY for our RETAIL TRADE, are CASHMERE FINISHED, and possess the RICH, SOFT, GLOSSY SURFACE of the MOST EXPENSIVE GRADES. WE GUARANTEE THEM IN EVERY RESPECT, and offer them at prices SO REASONABLE that they CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE in THE CITY.

Our Stock of Black Silks being Limited, we sell only the Best Makes at the most Reasonable Prices.

ALSO

COLORED SILKS of the Best Manufacture, in all the CHOICEST and MOST DELICATE SHADES and TINTS.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH ST., GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

Popular Trade.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN 200 PACKAGES OF

Housekeeping Goods,

Viz., Shirting Linens, Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Damask Table-Cloths, Napkins, Towelings, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Sheetings, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, &c., &c.,

COMPOSED IN PART OF

4-4 Irish Linen,

25c., 30c., and 35c. per yard upward.

11-4 Heavy Linen Sheetings

Only 85c. per yard upward.

Huck Towels, Nice Quality,

$1 25 per doz. upward

5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, 75c. per doz. upward.

6-4 UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 45c. per yard upward.

6-4 BLEACHED DO., 50c. per yard upward.

UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC MUSLINS, 6¼c., 8½c., 10½c. per yard.

Bleached Do., 7½c., 8½c., 10½c. per yard upward. All the higher grades at proportionately low prices.

100 cases Dark and Medium

STANDARD PRINTS,

NEW DESIGNS, FAST COLORS, only 8c. per yard.

Also, a large lot of Short Lengths of LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS, DAMASKS, as well as TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELING, &c., &c., *a little out of order*, at a very large reduction from regular prices.

Offering an opportunity to housekeepers to supply their wants at prices less than similar qualities have been sold during these last ten years.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

Rich Pearl Buttons

JUST RECEIVED BY

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

ALSO,

BLACK YAK LACES,
FIL GUIPURE LACES,
BLONDE LACES, YELLOW WHITE, FOR EVENING DRESSES.
TIDIES, CUSHION-COVERS, &c.

10 Per Cent. Discount on all Purchases Made in January.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES, Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WM. SIMPSON & SONS,
NO. 126 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
and NO. 76 FRANKLIN ST., NEW-YORK.

We have this day admitted into our copartnership in the Dry-goods Commission Business LINCOLN GODFREY, late of the firm of B. G. Godfrey & Co., and JOHN U. FRALEY, late of the firm of Jos. Lea & Co., of this city, under the title of

WM. SIMPSON, SONS & CO.,

who are the sole agents for the sale of

WM. SIMPSON & SONS' PRINTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

Mr. Andrew H. Schanck will sign the firm name in liquidation.

THEO. W. MORRIS.
ANDREW H. SCHANCK.

The subscribers having purchased the stock and good-will of the late firm of D. S. SCHANCK'S SONS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of MORRIS, DELANO & CO., and will continue the importing of Polished Plate and Window-glass at No. 27 Chambers and Nos. 1 and 3 Reade sts.

THEO. W. MORRIS.
EUGENE DELANO.
HENRY COOLIDGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LEWIS AUDENREID & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of LEWIS AUDENREID. The business of the firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

(Signed,) G. H. POTTS, F. A. POTTS, No. 110 Broadway; WM. G. AUDENREID, No. 131 South 2d st., Philadelphia; ADDISON CHILD, No. 14 Kilby st., Boston.

FREDERIC A. POTTS will continue the wholesale coal commission business at No. 110 Broadway, New-York, offering for sale the Old Company, Lehigh, (Summit Hill,) Room Run, and Plymouth, Wyoming, (Red Ash,) coals; also, the well-known Baltimore Vein Wilkesbarre coal.

FREDERIC A. POTTS,
No. 110 Broadway, New-York,
Metropolitan Bank Building.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LIMited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of OSBORN & CHAPIN, has expired this day by its own limitation. Mr. C. J. Osborn, Mr. E. S. Chapin, or Mr. J. W. George has power to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES J. OSBORN,
E. S. CHAPIN,
J. W. GEORGE,
General Partners.
JAY GOULD,
Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

No. 48 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of MEEKER, WORDEN & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.

WILLIAM B. MEEKER,
Late Cashier Bank of New-York.
DANIEL T. WORDEN,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES H. LEVERICH,
Member New-York Gold Exchange.

G. P. WESSMAN, OF NO. 89 CHRISTOPHER ST., tailor, hereby notifies his friends and customers that Sandford M. Mead has no interest in his business, and that he will not be liable for any debts contracted by him, and that all moneys due him must be paid to him in person. G. P. WESSMAN,
Dated JAN. 6, 1874. No. 89 Christopher st.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of OAKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. C. R. HAWTHORNE is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

H. C. OAKLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874. A. C. R. HAWTHORNE.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TRIBIT & HARDLEY was dissolved on the 31st of December, 1873, by the death of SAMUEL TRIBIT. The undersigned will sign in liquidation, and continue the business at Nos. 159 and 161 Mercer st. JAMES HARDLEY.

M. F. THIESSEN'S INTEREST IN MY business ceases this day. F. L. TEINKEN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS and tiling, wainscoting, counters, furniture slabs, &c. Slabs for plumbers a specialty. Improved diamond-cutting machine in operation at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. CRONEY, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and LORENZO TUTTLE, of Westport, Fairfield County, in the State of Connecticut, who, during six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in bankruptcy, carried on business under the name of Croney & Tuttle, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, and who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST HIRCHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRCHBAUM, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of August Hirchbaum and Sigmund Hirchbaum, of County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of their creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. MILLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Abram H. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
J. E. LUDDEN, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 102 Nassau street, New-York. ja7-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Reuben W. Howes and Charles A. Macy, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARCUS E. HARRIS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. HULST, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William W. Hulst, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja7-1aw3wW

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAYMOND S. PERRIN and ISAAC A. HANCE, bankrupts.—At the City of New-York, in said district, the 5th January, 1874.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Raymond S. Perrin, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that a hearing will be had upon the said petition for the 29th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., before said Court, sitting in Chambers, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in said City of New-York; and all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. GEORGE F. BETTS,
ja7-1aw3wW Clerk of the District Court.

NO. 4,364.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of January A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James J. Lawler and Bonheim Birnbaum, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
NOBLE HEATH, JR., Assignee.
P. H. VERNON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 169 Broadway. ja7-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association of the City of New-York, in said district, which was on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
d31-1aw3wW* JOHN SCOTT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, Elias Hotchkiss, of the City of New-York, has assigned and conveyed all his estate and effects whatsoever to me as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all his creditors, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1873.
JONATHAN F. FROST, Trustee,
d24-1aw3wW St. James' Hotel, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Notwithstanding two auctions were noticed to be held at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 6, no business was transacted, the sales in charge of B. P. Fairchild of a house and lot on West Twenty-third street, west of Eighth avenue, being adjourned to Feb. 6, while in the case of the sale of the house and lot on Delancey street, by James M. Miller, nothing was done, the Referee not putting in an appearance. It is probable that this property has been withdrawn and the matter arranged. The market on the street was quiet, although the real estate business was more generally canvassed, and a hopeful feeling for the near future is shown. At private contract, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 250 feet west of Seventh avenue, fronting Central Park, for $35,000 cash, to John W. Lewis. Also a stable and lot on West Fifty-sixth street, 325 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $5,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions proposed for to-day are more numerous than usual, the following being the list:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot known as No. 57 Henry street. Also, similar sale under the direction of Geo. W. Lyon, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-fourth street, and the lot, 25 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-third street, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Daniel M. Seaman, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 20 by 85, on the east side of Third avenue, 60.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth street.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Bernard P. Kernan, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Madison street, 216.3 feet east of Scammel street. Also, similar sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Thomas A. Rodgers, Esq., Referee, of the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Tenth avenue, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Charles F. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 25 by 131.3, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 300 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the house and lot, 25 by 131.3 by 138.6, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By Matthew T. Brennan, at vestibule of City Hall, New-York, Sheriff's sale of all the right, title, and interest of Christopher F. Dickel in and to the three houses and plot of land on the north side of Thirteenth street, 170 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of David McClure, Esq., Referee, foreclosure sale of the westerly half of the block of land 290.7 by 289.7, bounded by Schenectady avenue and Union and Sackett streets; also, similar sale, under the direction of the same Referee, of the westerly half of the block of land, 246.7 by 150.10, bounded by Schenectady avenue and Degraw and Douglass streets.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 5.

Canal st., s. s., No. 350. 51 ft. w. of Church st., 25.7x57.10	
Same property, 1-5 part	$250
Same property, 4-5 part	3,232
Laight st., s. s., extending from West to Washington sts., 225x62.6; Laight st., 126 ft. s. of s. s., thence 24.9 ft. e. of e. s. of West st., thence e. 203.9 ft. to w. s. of Washington st., thence s. along street 53 ft. to n. s. of Hubert st., thence w. along Hubert st. 199.8 ft., thence n. 27 ft., thence e. 9.6 ft., thence n. 12.6 ft., thence w. 14.6 ft., thence s. 12.6 ft., thence w. 24.6 ft. to West st., thence n. along street 26.9 ft., thence e. 24.9 ft. to beginning; West st., e. s., and Washington st., w. s., 6 leasehold lots lying between the two above pieces, being 62.6 ft. front and rear, x 227.9 ft. on s. s. and 226.3 ft. on n. s., ⅗ part	20,768
	345,000
Same property, ⅖ part	345,000
Oliver st., w. s., No. 27, 21.11x77.5	12,000
1st st., s. s., between Branch Railroad and Mill Brook, x about 75 ft. n. w. of Morrisania av., 77x213x75x213, Morrisania	12,000
8th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x85.11	23,500
9th st., s. s., 258 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x93.11	15,850
9th st., s. s., 108.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, 24.8x93.11	15,975
23d st., s. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 21.10x98.9	21,000
24th st., s. s., 478.10 ft. w. of 5th av., 19x80	30,000
Same property	30,000
29th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 22x98.9	16,000
40th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9	16,500
53d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th av., 27.6x100.4	100,000
111th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.11	325
117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11	12,000
124th st., s. s., 287 ft. w. of 4th av., widened, 18x100.11	18,000
126th st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x99.11, ¼ part	500
136th st., n. s., 96.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 60x100, Morrisania	5,050
147th st., s. e. corner Whitlock av., 25x100; Springhurst	500
147th st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Whitlock av., 25x100; Springhurst	425
Avenue B, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 4th st., 75x125	900
Courtland av., e. s., 28.3 ft. s. of 149th st., 25x100; Morrisania	1,700
Clifton av., s. e. corner 145th st., 50x100; Morrisania	4,450
Madison av., e. s., 22 ft. s. of 84th st., 20x78.7	30,000
Northern av., w. s., adjoining Richard F. Carman, 4 13-000 acres, 1-3 part	27,500
2d av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of 63d st., 20x100	9,000
3d av., e. s., 60 ft. s. of 50th st., 21x90	17,500
LEASES.	
Canal st., No. 219, store and basement, 3 years, per year	$1,500
Division st., No. 88, 5 years, per year	2,400
Avenue B, No. 56, store and 2 floors, 5 years, per year	10,500
2d av., No. 174, store and floor above, 5½ years, per year	2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$62.000 FOR FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100, between 5th av. and Broadway in 32d st.; immediate possession. This house is worth the attention of one who wants a superb house, and we mean to sell. RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 34 Bleecker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

$15.000.—FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE on three-story brown-stone City dwelling; discount 10 per cent. and lawyer's fees. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 135 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—NO. 126 WEST 53D ST., three story, high stoop, brown stone, together with parlor furniture. Can be seen at any time by applying to RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

CASH, CASH, CASH—WILL BE PAID FOR DEsirable lots near the Central, or the new parks; no fancy prices. Address CLIENT, Box No. 1,683 Post Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$7.500.—$1,000 CASH ONLY REQUIRED. —House worth $9,500.—Three-story brick store, No. 495 Court st., (barber's shop,) Brooklyn, near Huntington st. This is the cheapest house yet offered, and must be sold. Go and see it, and call on owner, T. P. PAYNE, No. 5 Dey st., Room No. 10.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CHERRY AND ROOSEVELT STS. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 M. at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

ROOSEVELT STREET.—Two-story brick building and lot No. 111, between Cherry and Water sts., size 23x23.4.

WATER STREET.—Three-story brick building and lot No. 349, between Roosevelt and James sts., size 17x75.2.

Particulars at No. 77 Cedar st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY. —A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BOWERY.—Three-story brick house and lot No. 101 Bowery, east side, between Grand and Hester sts., 24.11 front by 116 and 121.6 deep.

HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND,
Executors of Mary A. Gomperts, deceased.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET IN STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st.—A beautiful suite of rooms on second floor, 57 feet front on 5th av., 40 feet front on 26th st., warmed, and suitable for some kind of business purpose; also studio, with fine north light. Apply on the premises to A. DODWORTH.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Hancock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 80 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS WITHIN easy, expeditious reach of the City, a place of some acres or a farm; buildings must be good, and will receive good care. Address, with full details and price, GIDEON, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY, for four or five months, a furnished house in a desirable locality. Address, stating terms, Post Office Box No. 4,933.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A LADY and gentleman, with one child; must be very complete and in desirable location. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 3,066 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF CULTURE and refinement, with a knowledge of music, desires a position as companion to a lady, or would accept the position of housekeeper in a first-class family; highest reference given and required. Address Nemo, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS IN A private family by a neat, respectable girl, who is a good chamber-maid in every respect; is quick and orderly with her work, and a first-class waitress; is accustomed to take charge of and clean silver. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR LAUNdress.—By a young Protestant woman; is a thorough waitress; neat and active; or can do general house-work to suit any one; City or country; moderate wages; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as chamber-maid; is neat, tidy, and thoroughly competent; speaks English, and can give references. Call for two days at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of growing children; good reference. Call at No. 319 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young English girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing in a first-class American or English family. Call or address private stable, No. 152 West 24th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS; ONE IS FIRST-class cook; can wash and iron thoroughly; one is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; will go in City or country together or separate; wages low; have best City references. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Scotch girls with three years' reference from last place; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; would like to go together; will go to the country less than a day's journey. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, OBLIGING, TEMPERATE woman, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; has no objection to doing the coarse washing; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference, if required. Call at No. 543 7th av., over bakery.

COOK, COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR assist in Washing.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman; very good cook; good laundress; country or City; meats, soups; good pastry, and baker. Apply at No. 336 4th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; SHE is a very good meat and pastry cook, good baker, soups, &c.; very best City references for honesty, sobriety; very obliging and trustworthy; will do washing. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the country or City; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands it in all its branches, for City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook; City reference if required. Call at No. 619 8th av., entrance on 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house. Call or address for two days, 201 West 30th st., from 10 till 4; third floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK, FROM her own place; City reference. Call at No. 315 East 25th st., for two days, one pair stairs up.

DRESS-MAKING, MILLINERY, AND GENeral Family Seamstress—To go out by the day or week; would reside in the family, and would be otherwise useful. Address Mrs. Campbell, No. 12 Thompson st., one week.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTALISHED 1852.)

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young girl in a small family to assist with housework and to wash and iron; would take a place as child's nurse; speaks English fluently; moderate wages; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RECOMMENDED GERman girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do house-work, or cook, wash and iron; City or country. Call at No. 42 Rutgers st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral house-work. Address No. 603 1st av., between 34th and 35th sts., third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST class colored laundress; families' and gentlemen's washing to do at her residence in first-class style, and promptly attended; best of City reference can be given. Call or address Mrs. M. Keipher, No. 153 West 31st st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman as laundress in a private family; understands fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as first-class laundress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED French woman, fully experienced in the care of children; will take full charge of infants or growing children; can do sewing and mending nicely, and is very orderly. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman of thirty; can take charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children or invalids; good seamstress; cut and fit for children; very best City references; six years in a situation; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is fully competent to bring up a baby on the bottle, or would take care of an invalid lady; is willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 325 West 28d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, PROTESTant, as nurse to growing children and to assist with chamber-work; willing and obliging and can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 123 East 35th st., present employer.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children or do up stairs work; can operate on Wilson machine; is stout and good-tempered; has never lived out before. Can be seen with her parents at No. 9 Cornelia st., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO MIND growing children; is a good plain family sewer; excellent references. Address German, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH PROTESTant girl as infant's nurse; would mind young children; good seamstress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th st., grocery store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY WIDOW WHOSE baby is two months old; best City references given. Inquire for two days at Mrs. Hansen's, No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as seamstress and ladies' maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is an experienced hair-dresser; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 213 West 18th st., second flight up, back room.

WAITRESS. — BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 16 East 40th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work; has lived five years in one place; best reference. Call or address No. 149 West 35th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 246 3d av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PROTESTANT FAMily for a girl fifteen years old. Address or inquire at No. 791 8th av.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH good fresh breast of milk. Call at 42 Rutgers st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY A GENTLEMAN OF BUSIness qualifications and considerable experience, as book-keeper or cashier, or both combined, in some private banking or other house. References: Geo. S. Coe, Esq., President American Exchange National Bank, and others. Address A. A. M., Box 196 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY, BY A young man who understands his business. Address for three days P. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, speaking several languages, who is thoroughly experienced in the care of horses; is a first-class driver, temperate, and can furnish best testimonials. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE SINGLE MAN, thoroughly understands his business; four years' best City reference given. Call or address T. C., No. 311 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.; D. Wright, sadler.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, as coachman in a private family; will give first-class City references also; can be seen with his present employer; wages $25 a month. Call at No. 208 East 59th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman; is a first-class man in every respect, strictly temperate and obliging. Call on or address L. D. White, No. 18 Wall st., first floor, for two days.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH two in the family; four years' City reference; sober and industrious; careful driver. Call or address Pender, No. 49 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, (American;) all satisfactory references given. Address C. C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; UNderstands his business in all its branches, also farming; small family; first-class references from Scotland and this country. Address L., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE man (English) with best references, as gardener or florist, private or otherwise. Address H., flower store, No. 907 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches, also farming and stock; good references. Address N. B., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN (SCOTCH) WHO understands the business in all its branches; would take an assistant's place. Address R. B., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

MALE NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT man as nurse, to tend invalid gentleman; will be found intelligent, honest, sober, and trustworthy in every respect; best references. Address D. H. Kings, No. 123 Cedar st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A NORWEGIAN, AGED twenty-four years, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, tend door, clean boots, build fires, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, aged twenty-three years, with best recommendations; is a good coachman, groom, and gardener; can also do farm-work, and is a first-class milker. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN;) SPEAKS English and French, as valet to a gentleman or as waiter in a private family; best references. Address E. N., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has many years' City reference; is of good appearance, and very trustworthy. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. L., Box No. 85 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER. — BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has two years' City reference from his last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

HELP WANTED.

I HAVE AN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN OF energy, persistency, and good address, to solicit subscriptions. No previous experience is necessary, but the above qualities are indispensible, and will insure a liberal return. Apply to E. W. BULLINGER, No. 75 Fulton st.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—CHARLES C. GOODHUE and Charles E. Butler, as Trustee of Gerard H. Coster, plaintiffs, against NAFTALI K. ROSENFELD, Joseph Smith, Richard Thornton Wilson, George H. C. Salter and Mary E. Salter, his wife, and Albert E. Salter and Ann Salter, his wife, (she being sued by the name of Ann because the plaintiffs are ignorant of her real name,) defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 52 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 22d day of December, 1873.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
ja7-1aw14wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—HENRY JOSEPH, plaintiff, against MARY JOSEPH, defendant. Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 23, 1873. GEO. H. YOUNG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1873.
GEO. H. YOUNG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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Mr. John Whipple,
Mr. Alfred C. White,
Mr. W. A. Wheelock,
Mr. Theodorus Woolsey,
Dr. Gustavus Winston,
Dr. J. P. P. White,
Dr. Walker,
Mr. Louis Wright,
Mr. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mr. Sidney Webster,
Mr. W. J. Wendel.

ORPHANS' BALL.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, will take place at the Academy of Music, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7. Tickets can be obtained at the door.
Concert will commence at 9 o'clock, and the ball will open at 10 o'clock.
JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES O'CONOR, } Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM KANE,
JOHN T. McGOWAN, } Secretaries.
S. O. A. MURPHY,
P. MALONE, Treasurer.

ORPHANS' BALL—CARRIAGE NOTICE.
Carriages conveying company to the above ball will enter Irving place from the north and pass out by way of 14th st. and 4th av., taking up their company in the same manner. Gentlemen will take the first coach at the door; the rates will be, $2 for one person, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more any distance.
EDWARD TYNAN,
Captain Eighteenth Precinct.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS' MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 10, AT 2,
THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST GRAND MATINEE,
when the programme will contain, in compliance with numerous requests
RAFF'S NEW SYMPHONY, LENORE,
which was received with the greatest enthusiasm on its first production at the Second Symphony Concert.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA, can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
(Next door to Delmonico's.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
THIS SELECT AND POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of music and foreign languages, by the most eminent Professors, at moderate prices. Pupils may begin at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.
Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor.....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....................Mr. A. M. PALMER
FIFTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,
LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:
Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr. McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30,
FIFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the *New-York Herald*.

The Last and Only Lecture
by
THOS. NAST
IN NEW-YORK,
WILL BE GIVEN AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 4th av.,
On Saturday Eve., Jan. 10, '74,
With DRAWINGS made in presence of the audience.
Tickets $1, with reserved seats. For sale at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Gilsey House; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door.

The Second Annual Grand Ball
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.
Tickets to be obtained of the manager or at the following convenient places:
Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAMES M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOS. WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mrs. AMOS TENNEY, No. 212 West 59th st.
Mrs. MARION SIMS, No. 267 Madison av.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.
The Young Men's Christian Association have arranged with
MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR,
Secretary Royal Astronomical Society of London,
for a course of
SIX LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY, viz.:
Thursday, Jan. 8.—"The Sun."
Thursday, Jan. 15.—"The Sun's Family of Planets."
Saturday, Jan. 17.—"Comets and Meteors."
Monday, Jan. 19.—"The Moon."
Tuesday, Jan. 20.—"Wonders of the Star Depths."
Thursday, Jan. 22.—"Birth and Growth of the Solar System."
Doors open at 7. Lectures commence at 8. The lectures will be illustrated with a large number of photographs, pictures, and diagrams specially prepared for Mr. Proctor. Tickets for the course, with reserved seat, $4. For sale at Gurley's, 4th av., corner 23d st. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway, and at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
Wieniawski--Maurel.
GRAND CLASSICAL AND POPULAR CONCERTS.
GRAND MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.
Miss IDA ROSBERGH,
M. LEON REMBIELINSKI,
and other well-known artists.
Doors open at 1:15. Commence at 2.
THIRD AND LAST GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY evening, Jan. 9,
When Mme. Schiller, the great pianiste, will make her first appearance in New-York.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Seats at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

22D INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,
RECEPTION,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Monday Evening, Jan. 12, 1874.
BOXES may be obtained of
Capt. T. TATE, Jr., No. 854 Broadway.
Sergt. T. L. MILLER, No. 1,125 Broadway.
H. E. JONES, No. 162 Broadway.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR B'WAY.
THE PICCANINNIES FROM LONDON.
Every afternoon at 3, and evening at 8, for this week only, vocal and instrumental music, mirth, dancing, and burlesque opera by a troupe of the smallest artists in the world, varying in height from thirty to forty-five inches. Don't fail to see the little people. Two hours of fun and constant amusement. Admission, 50c.; children, half price. Reserved seats, 25c. extra. Box-office open from 8 A. M. Raphael De Solla, Manager, late of Theatre Royal, Haymarket, London.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.
MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
COURSE OF ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.
First lecture—"The Sun,"
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8.
Single ticket, with reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at the hall on evening of lecture.

Cercle Francais de L'Harmonie,
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
Tickets and Boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Bontey's, No. 713; and A. Flauraud's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) Pond's Music Store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

THE PILGRIM,
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M.

MEETINGS.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
MADISON AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.
The ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB will be held at the club-house, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1874, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and such other business as may legally come before it. Polls open from 6:30 to 9:30 P. M. By order,
GEO. H. B. HILL, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, during this Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—LOST OR STOLEN—A NOTE OF Wetmore & Co. for $500 to A. R. Wetmore, payable Feb. 25, 1874, on Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York City. All persons are hereby warned against negotiating the same. WETMORE & CO.
No. 365 Greenwich st., New-York.

LOST.—IN GOING FROM NEW-YORK TO RIVER Edge, on the Hackensack Railroad, Saturday night, Jan. 3, a lady's RED LEATHER SATCHEL. A liberal reward will be paid on the delivery of the same at River Edge Station, or at No. 448 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

A LADY WOULD LIKE THE CHARGE OF A little girl about five years old; would receive kind care. Address CHILD, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
ALL THE MAMMOTH TROUPE IN OUR NEW OLIO.
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
A TRIBE OF REAL INDIANS
MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE MATINEE
THE SENSATION DRAMA, THE SCALPERS; OR, LIFE ON THE PLAINS,
AT MATINEE TO-DAY.
AT MATINEE TO-DAY.
MR. FRANK CONVERSE
AT MATINEE.
Mr. JAMES McKEE, Miss JOSEPHINE WALBY,
And the entire company at
MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MAN AND WIFE,
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF MAN AND WIFE.
In view of the great success of the present SUPERB REVIVAL of MAN AND WIFE, Mr. DALY will postpone the production of SARATOGA for a few evenings; MAN AND WIFE for the balance of this week, with its MAGNIFICENT STAGE SETTINGS and MOST COMPLETE CAST, including Messrs. Harkins, Clarke, Lewis, Davidge, Parkes, Fawcett, Devere; Misses Ada Dyas, Fanny Davenport, Sara Jewett, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Alice Grey, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian.
MAN AND WIFE MATINEE
Saturday, at 1:30.
, SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 10, after elaborate and costly preparation, will positively be produced Mr. BRONSON HOWARD'S great local comedy, SARATOGA.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 8th av. and 23d st.
PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.
A MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the entirely new
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!
Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the
LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
POPULAR PRICES.
Balcony, $1; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Gallery, 25 cts.
LAST WEEK OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1874,
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
will make her first appearance at this theatre in Adolphe Belot's new play entitled
LA FEMME DE FEU,
which has been several weeks in active preparation, and which will be produced with new and appropriate scenery, properties, a POWERFUL CAST, and with NEW AND ENTIRELY ORIGINAL EFFECTS!!!
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. The BELLES of the KITCHEN. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES. VOKES.
Preceded by the nonsensical absurdity,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
ELEVENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30
will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.
All the principal members of the company.
Scenery and appointments entirely new.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL GABRIEL
Opens at 7:15; curtain, 8. Brilliant hit. The incomparable Majiltons-Raynors in GABRIEL GRUB, with varying and innumerable novelties and effects, and a host of SPECIALTY ARTISTS, every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED. YOU'RE WANTED.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
H. GRAU..........Manager.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, benefit for Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY.
Richard Wagner's masterwork LOHENGRIN; Grand Opera in three acts.
Louise Lichtmay, Elsa; Clara Perl, Ortrud; C. Fritsch, Lohengrin; Vierling, Telramund; Weinlich, King Heinrich; Mr. Plumo, Heerrufer. Carl Schramm, Conductor. Increased chorus and orchestra of forty-five performers. Entirely new costumes and scenery. Ticket-office open from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
EVENING AT 8, The Great Drama, THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
AFTERNOON AT 2, A HUSBAND TO ORDER, and Drama, GIANT OF THE CAVE.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE:
The renowned Ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS.
The American Songstress, Miss JENNIE ENGEL.
The Song and Dance Artist, Mr. JOHNNY PALMER.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR.—BROOKLYN.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, F. R. S., will give his course of six LECTURES in ASTRONOMY, in Brooklyn, at the Academy of Music, on the EVENINGS of Jan. 9, 12, 13, 16, 23, and Feb. 11. Course ticket, with reserved seat, $3. For sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, Montague st., opposite Academy of Music.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James A. H. Cornell, Francis T. Luqueer, and Theophilus A. Brouwer, Executors of the estate of James Suydam, deceased.
$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1877.
$1,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1884.
$5,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1891, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.
$2,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.
$500 Morris and Essex Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bond.
$3,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, $1,000 each.
$2,000 City of Louisville, Ky., 7 per cent. bonds, issued in aid of Paducah Railroad, $1,000 each.
140 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.
$750 United States Life Insurance Company Scrip.
42 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each.
177 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank, $50 each.
46 shares Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
100 shares Safe Deposit Company, of New-York, $25 each.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
BY D. W. IVES, SALES-ROOMS NO. 108 LIBERty st. and No. 111 Cedar st.—Will sell at No. 207 Fulton st., TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, of New-York, 2,504 Chromos—"Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "Captive Child," "Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea."
H. SCOTT, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges, landing ex steamship Oceanic, on White Star Line dock, Jersey City. Malaga Lemons, landing. Almeria and Lisbon Purple Grapes, ex Oceanic.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.
The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered.
JOHN F. TROW,
FRANCIS H. WEEKS,
ANDREW WARNER,
JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

DISCUSSION ON THE NOMINEE FOR CHIEF JUSTICE.

CONDEMNATION OF THE NOMINATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS—IMPORTANT REPORT ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A special meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening to consider the nomination of Hon. George H. Williams for the office of Chief Justice of the United States, and also to take action in reference to the question of the Bankruptcy law. In the absence of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, the President, Mr. Van Winkle was called to the chair.

Mr. Nichol in introducing the subject of the nomination of Mr. Williams said: Since the call of this meeting, intimations of a strong character have reached us that the nomination of Mr. Williams will be withdrawn, and in view of that fact it seems hardly expedient that this association should take any action in regard to one of the objects for which this meeting is called. I therefore suggest that the matter of Mr. Williams' nomination be deferred until the next meeting of the association on Tuesday evening. If there is any doubt, and I think there is not, as to the withdrawal of Mr. Williams' name, we will have sufficient time to act on the matter, and I move that the subject be deferred to the next meeting of the association. I may be permitted to state that the same paper which announced the withdrawal of Mr. Williams' name also stated in a later edition that he still adhered to his original intention of accepting the position of Chief Justice.

Mr. Steiner was understood as dissenting from the remarks of Mr. Nichol.

Mr. Nichol said he had no information except what was supplied by the newspapers, but they seemed so unanimous on the question that he seemed inclined to credit it, and he thought it would be desirable if the association could be spared the necessity of expressing an opinion on the matter. They all knew it was an unpleasant duty, and if it was to be thrust upon them they had ample time to express it.

Mr. Stern said: As I understand it from the remarks of Mr. Nichol, according to the newspaper statements, the nomination of Mr. Williams is to be withdrawn. There is no statement of that kind before us to-night, and before we can meet again, the mischief may be done beyond reparation. If the President will insist on the nomination, the Senate can confirm it before next Tuesday. Now, what is the unpleasant position we find ourselves in in the present instance? When a Police Justice was nominated, we were quite leonine in our expressions of disapproval, and when a certain nomination was made by a political party we stood up and before the public denounced it as improperly made. We ought now to speak in this matter, for we are all of one opinion. Even the mover of this resolution says so, and we ought certainly now, having but one opinion, and that opinion as to the unfitness of Mr. Williams for the position—we ought to speak out, and it should not be regarded as an unpleasant duty. It is unpleasant to find fault, but it is now our duty to find fault with this nomination. When Mr. Hatch was nominated for the Marine Court, we all thought proper to denounce that nomination in unmeasured terms, and no one said or thought it was an unpleasant duty. It was our duty, and we did it. It seems to me that because we strike at the foremost man in this land, there is no reason why we should shirk that duty. We ought now to speak out, or forever hold our peace. [Applause.]

Another member said that according to an evening paper the President stated that he thought he would withdraw the name of Mr. Williams, as he desired his presence in the Cabinet. The same paper stated in a later edition that the nomination had not been withdrawn, and that the present determination of the President was that it should be passed upon by the Senate, and it would possibly be rejected by two or three. If it was ever time for the Bar Association to speak out, that was the time. Next Tuesday would be too late, as the Senate Judiciary Committee would report to-morrow or the next day. He repeated that immediate action should be taken on the matter.

Mr. Stern suggested that in any event, their action would have the effect of leading to the nomination of better men in the future.

The motion of Mr. Nichol was put to the meeting, and lost.

Mr. Nichol said that he trusted his motion would not be considered as favoring the nomination of Mr. Williams. He had but one opinion on the subject, and that was that the nomination ought not to have been made, and it was the duty of the association to express its opinion on the subject. He submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the selection of a fit person to administer the office second in dignity and importance to no other under our Government, is a subject of momentous concern to the people of this country, and of especial and serious consequence to the legal profession.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate conviction of this association that the nomination by the Executive of George H. Williams to be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, disappoints the just expectations of the legal profession, and does not deserve the approval of the people, for the reason that the candidate proposed is wanting in those qualifications of intellect, experience, and reputation which are indispensable to uphold the dignity of the highest national court, and to maintain general respect for law in the person of the officer who presides over its administration.

Resolved, That this association would be negligent of its duty, and insensible to the jealous regard for professional character which animates every honorable lawyer if it should hesitate deliberately to record and respectfully to present its earnest protest against this nomination, and its urgent remonstrance against its confirmation by the Senate.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed forthwith to forward copies of these resolutions to his Excellency, the President, and to each member of the Senate of the United States.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Nichol then said that the special committee appointed last Summer to take into consideration the question of repeal or amendment of the Bankrupt law had had several meetings. There was among the committee, as there was among the legal profession and the public, a diversity of opinion as to the proper course that should be pursued. Four members of the committee only had attended, and of these, two—Mr. Nash and himself—had united in a report, the other two being in favor of an unconditional repeal of the law. Mr. Nash and he suggested that some efforts should be made to amend the law, and not to repeal it, and that seemed to be the course decided upon in the Senate. If that were agreed to, the committee would ask leave to sit again, and at a subsequent meeting they would propose such amendments as they thought the law required. The following was the report they had prepared:

To the Bar Association:

The committee to whom it was referred to consider the expediency of petitioning Congress for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, or for such amendments of the same as may render its operation less onerous to the commercial and other interests of the country, beg leave respectfully to report that, while there are manifest imperfections in the Bankrupt law, which in many instances have been aggravated by the severity of judicial construction, your committee are, nevertheless, of the opinion that a uniform system for the collection of debts throughout the United States is of vital importance, and it should be the duty of the National Legislature, instead of repealing the existing law, to remove its present glaring defects by appropriate amendments.

In all civilized countries bankrupt systems exist, by which, in case of insolvency, an equal distribution of the debtor's property is secured to his creditors, and the honest debtor absolutely or partially relieved from his liabilities. In the several States composing the Union, Insolvent laws, more or less similar to the Bankrupt laws, have always prevailed; but the great difficulty with these laws is that they are necessarily confined to the limits of the particular State. The relief to the debtor and the remedy of the creditor, it may be said, as a general rule, are effectual only among the citizens of the State which has passed the law. The community of interest existing between the several portions of the Union is tending to make them practically one people, and nothing would facilitate the fusion of the different sections into one nation more than a system of law which should be uniform. While, owing to the political relations of the States and other causes, so desirable a result cannot be hoped for in every respect, it would seem obvious that in so important a matter as the collection of debts, especially among a people who are emphatically a trading community, there should be one system prevailing throughout the entire country.

The framers of the Federal Constitution, impressed with the deep sense of the many embarrassments and impediments which at that time attended the collection of debts growing out of the different and conflicting laws of the several States, were careful in that great charter to invest Congress with a special power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The fact that this power has been only exercised occasionally and under peculiar circumstances and more for the purpose of exonerating insolvents from their liability to creditors, is certainly no argument against the wisdom of this provision of the Federal Constitution. The neglect of Congress to carry into effect what the illustrious and sagacious statesmen who created this Government felt to be necessary for the best interests of the people, is perhaps only evidence of their unwillingness to combat sectional prejudices.

The great advance which has been made by this nation during the past half century, the vast increase in our population, and in the interchange of our products with each other, illustrate the necessity of a system of law which shall operate equally upon all through our widely-extended country. The creditor who trusts his property in the most distant State feels that, under a proper Bankrupt Law, in case of the insolvency of his debtor, the latter's property will be divided among those who are entitled to it. The protection thus given to him by a law operating over the whole country enables him to deal the more readily with the distant customer, and the latter thus can buy more advantageously than if the seller felt himself obliged to add to the price a sufficient sum to protect him from loss in case of insolvency, if his only remedies were under the partial, exclusive, and delaying process of a State tribunal.

It would seem obvious, therefore, that a properly-framed system of bankruptcy is essential to the promotion of commercial interests, and the development of the resources of the country.

In making these remarks, your committee are not insensible to the many patent defects of our present bankrupt system. It is not their intention, however, to say more in respect to them than that, in the opinion of your committee, all the evils existing under the existing Bankrupt law and its administration may, by well-considered amendments, be wholly removed, and a system established by which, in case of insolvency, the bankrupt's estate may be fairly, economically, and speedily administered among creditors and the honest bankrupt be protected.

Your committee will at present content themselves with asking the adoption of the resolution which accompanies this report, and in case it shall be found to accord with the sense of the association, your committee, if they shall so be ordered, will at once proceed to consider and report at an early meeting of the association such amendments to the Bankrupt law as they may deem necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

The committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That, while in the opinion of this association the existing Bankrupt law requires amendments in many important particulars, its unconditional repeal would be a measure calculated to work serious injury to the commercial and other interests of the country.

A member asked Mr. Coudert if there was a minority report.

Mr. Coudert replied that, as the sense of the association favored the wiping out of the Bankrupt law, he did not think it necessary to make a report. The Bankrupt law, as it now stood, was as bad a law as we had ever had, and that it had produced more mischief than good, he thought, would not be denied by any one capable of pronouncing an opinion on the subject. There was not a single provision of that law that could be pronounced good by anybody who had had anything to do with it. By the proposed amendments he saw that the first provision was an enlargement of the powers of the Federal court, but the fact was that one of the glaring defects of the original law was the power conferred upon the Federal Judges. In the same way the provisions relating to involuntary bankruptcy were as bad as bad could be, and created more wrong and injustice than any law on the statute book. There was no analogy between our country and others, and he thought we could well subsist without any Bankrupt law. He moved as an amendment to the resolution attached to the report,

That it is the deliberate sense of this association that the Bankrupt act should be immediately and unconditionally repealed.

Mr. Sewell seconded the amendment, believing that it embodied the views of the majority of the legal profession of New-York. The Bankrupt law had been twisted into an engine for oppressing honest creditors. It was an admitted failure, and he did not believe it was possible to amend it in this session of Congress.

Mr Nichol, in reply, maintained that the present system could be amended in a manner satisfactory to the entire country.

Mr. Coudert's amendment was then put and defeated by 40 votes to 23, and the resolution of the committee was carried by 38 votes to 20.

On the motion of Mr. Marbury, it was resolved that all members who had knowledge of the frauds and abuses connected with the present Bankrupt law report them to the committee, with such suggestions as they might deem appropriate.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

MEETING OF DEPOSITORS—REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A meeting of the depositors of the Ocean National Bank was held yesterday afternoon in the First District Court room to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank while in charge of the Receiver. Mr. Charles J. Everett was called to the chair, and Mr. S. A. Walker read the report of the committee. It states that the National Currency act under which the affairs of the bank are in litigation does not in any way recognize the authority of creditors to control or influence the disposition of the assets of the insolvent institution. The Controller of the Currency and his subordinate, the Receiver, are given the sole responsibility in reference to the whole subject. The records of their proceedings are not filed in court as is usual in ordinary receiverships, but are official records of the Government, not to be examined except by consent, and in reference to which there is no process of law to compel disclosure or assist investigation. Accompanying this report are copies of the report of the commission appointed by the Controller of the Currency to investigate the accounts of Mr. Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the bank, the memorial of the Committee of Depositors to the Controller of the Currency, giving a record of the assets and liabilities of the bank as obtained from the Receiver on the 21st of May, 1873, and the answer of the Controller to the memorial. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Controller were of the opinion that the trust of the Receiver, Mr. Davis, was well and discreetly managed. The memorial of the Committee of Depositors shows the probable assets on the 21st of May, 1873, to be $404,500, and the total possible liabilities to be $739,559. It adds that seventy per cent. of the claims of the depositors had already been paid, but that no further dividends could be made upon the $380,000 still due them until the bond robbery claims suits had been decided in favor of the bank, or a sum equal to seventy per cent. on the contested claims of $339,559 was accumulated to be retained by the Receiver to await the result of the litigation. Or, to recapitulate in figures, the Receiver must have on hand the round sum of $414,000 before he could pay to the depositors another installment of ten per cent. on their original claims. In view of these facts the committee asked the official interference of the Controller in behalf of the depositors, and requested him to order an assessment to be made upon the stockholders of the bank of a sum sufficient to pay the nominal amount due the depositors.

The Controller, in answer to the committee, on Sept. 30, 1873, stated that in the estimate of the assets by the committee, they did not include the Portage Lake property, which, the Receiver judged, would realize $200,000 at the lowest estimate, and that the claims for bond robberies, which were included in the liabilities, were very doubtful, and would probably not be sustained by the courts. The stockholders of the bank were led to believe that there would probably be a surplus coming to them after paying the depositors in full, and they would possibly refuse to pay any assessment made upon them. He was, therefore, doubtful whether an assessment on the stockholders ought to be made. The report was received and the committee discharged. Mr. H. L. Clinton, on behalf of the stockholders, asked what the liabilities were in January, 1872. Mr. Walker replied that the liabilities then were $1,456,706 77, and the estimated assets were $2,086,695 59, leaving a surplus after paying all liabilities of $629,988 82. Up to that date nearly $900,000 had been paid to the depositors. Mr Davis, the receiver, then reported the assets and liabilities of the bank on Oct. 31, 1872, as follows:

Assets—Notes, checks, and evidences of debt, $894,414 65; bonds and mortgages, $11,259 98; real estate, $90,631 73; Chesapeake and Ohio bonds, ($91,000,) $100,000; Portage Lake, ($102,600) $112,500; Decatur, Selma and Mobile, ($50,000,) $100,000; Brunswick and Albany stock, $70,100; Grand Rapids Plaster Company, ($15,240,) $34,000; cash in Trust Company, $6,668 19; cash on hand, (in litigation,) $23,000; United States Treasury, $320; cash in Receiver's hands, $600; total, $1,443,494 55. *Liabilities*—Due depositors, $372,473; judgments, &c., Lyons Bank, $53,000; judgment of Walbridge & Co, $17,000; total, $442,473.

After some argument between Judge Birdseye and Mr. Davis, in which the former tried to prove that Mr. Davis as Receiver was not acting for the interests of the creditors in regard to the Portage Lake property, but for an outside ring, Mr. Davis, in vindication of himself, said that the statements of the counsel were utterly false.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to raise funds, employ counsel, and take such measures as were necessary for the best interests of the stockholders. There being considerable opposition to the motion, however, on the grounds that such a committee could do no good, it was withdrawn. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL IN THE GREEK CHURCH.

Yesterday, being the festival of Christmas in the Greek Church, it was celebrated with due solemnity in the Russo-Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue. The limited accommodation afforded in the house used for church purposes was taxed to the fullest extent, and many persons were barely able to get inside the door. The service was conducted by Father Bjerring, the Pastor, the liturgy of St. Chrysostom being observed. The "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" was intoned in the Sclavonic language by the Pastor, assisted by four Russian gentlemen, who volunteered their services on the occasion. Prayers were offered up in English for the Emperor of Russia, the King of Greece, and the President of the United States. The sermon by Father Bjerring was also in English, the text being "Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good-will."

A MISSING JERSEYMAN.

Inspector Dilks was yesterday notified of the mysterious disappearance of Wm. G. Clyde, a dealer in twine and cordage, who left his home on Jersey City Heights, at about noon on the 31st ult., and was last seen later in the day in Maiden lane, near Broadway. Clyde is a married man, and his disappearance cannot be accounted for by his family and friends. The Police have been ordered to search for the missing man.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

ARRESTS ON MONDAY—FURTHER DEPREDATIONS.

The gang of bandits arrested on Monday by Detectives Elder, Fields, King, and Lyon, on suspicion of having been engaged in a number of bold robberies of suburban residences, as fully reported in THE TIMES, are still locked up in cells at Police Head-quarters under the guard of four stalwart policemen, who are specially detailed for the purpose. An incessant watch is kept upon their movements, and they are not allowed to communicate with each other. The detectives engaged in the case have been busily employed all day in searching for the missing links whereby to connect these men with the robberies which they are accused of perpetrating, and have met with a great deal of success. The prisoners—John Burns, alias "Billy Woods;" John Thompson, alias "Big John Garvey;" Daniel Kelly, Matthew McGeary, Francis P. Keating, alias "Billy Hoey;" Lawrence Griffin, Patrick Conroy, and Geo. A. Millard—have been shown to a number of gentlemen, who, it was supposed, would be able to identify; but thus far none of them have been positively identified, although the evidence of their complicity in the robberies is slowly, yet surely, accumulating against them.

During yesterday morning Detectives Corwin and Folk, of Brooklyn, called at the Central Office, with the watchman at the Jamaica, Woodhaven and Brooklyn Railroad Company's office, at East New-York, who, on the night of the 20th ult., was surprised by a gang of masked robbers, was bound and gagged, while the safe in the office was forced open and $3,000 stolen therefrom. The prisoners were brought before him, but he could not identify them with any degree of certainty. Detectives Corwin and Folk, however, recognized "Big John Garvey" and Billy Woods as having been arrested by them on suspicion of having been engaged in several house robberies in Brooklyn some months ago. John O'Donnell, a young man employed by Millard as a barkeeper, was arrested yesterday by Detective Fields, and is now locked up at Police Head-quarters. He is supposed to have been in the confidence of the thieves, and can give important testimony if so inclined. The following is a full list of the burglarious implements found in the drinking place where the arrests were made:

Six jimmies of various sizes, two cold chisels, nine steel punches, one brace and bit, six fine-pointed steel drills, two revolvers, two pairs of hand cuffs, two brass skeleton keys, one putty-knife, three flasks of powder, twenty-two fine steel wedges, a quantity of fuse, two pieces of black muslin for the manufacture of masks, a lady's black lace veil, eleven old felt hats, and several overcoats. One of the "jimmies" is a "combination jimmy," made in three sections, and when the sections are joined together it measures over six feet in length, and is stout enough to force open the door of any safe. This "jimmy" has evidently been made for a special "job," and was brought into the place by Conroy while the detectives were on the watch. Larry Griffin and Patsey Conroy have been recognized as two of the men engaged in the robbery of the Kensington Bank, in Philadelphia, about two and a half years ago.

ANOTHER ROBBERY ON LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Everett Remsen, a farmer and a bachelor, lives in a house by himself, at Jamaica South, Long Island, within a short distance of the place where Mr. Philip Reid Howard was shot and killed, last Fall. His dwelling, however, is isolated, no one living within a quarter of a mile of him, in any direction. The authorities of Jamaica were, early yesterday morning, informed that on Sunday night last, about 9 o'clock, his house was visited by three men, disguised with masks. At the time of their visitation Mr. Remsen was preparing to retire for the night; but when they knocked at the door he supposed they were friends with whom he was acquainted, and immediately opened it to them, when they rushed in, and, with drawn pistols, demanded his money or his life. Mr. Remsen, not desiring to lose what he had in the house, strongly protested that he had no money, when they seized him and bound and gagged him, and then proceeded to ransack the house from top to bottom. After searching for nearly an hour, they succeeded in finding $200 in a place where it had been carefully secreted by Mr. Remsen, which was all the money he had in the world. The search was accompanied by many indignities to Mr. Remsen, accompanied by threats, one of the ruffians going so far as to shoot at him because he happened to move, but fortunately without hitting him. After finally obtaining the money of which they were in search, they returned to the room where Mr. Remsen lay, and after showing the money to him, upbraided him for not telling them the truth about it, and then proceeded to beat him shamefully for lying to them, as they said, after which they left the premises, threatening to return and "finish him" if he made any noise. Mr. Remsen did not succeed in freeing himself from his bonds until several hours after the ruffians had departed, and he was then so exhausted that he was hardly able to move. He finally succeeded in crawling through the piece of wood in which his house is situated to the house of the nearest neighbor, where he was taken in and cared for and medical attendance procured. Through some unaccountable neglect a knowledge of the circumstances of this outrageous robbery did not reach the authorities until yesterday morning. Mr. Remsen is a man about fifty years of age, and not very strong. It is probable that, through the loss of this money, he will become a dependent upon the town of Jamaica for support. He believes the party to be a portion of the same gang that robbed the Union Course car-stables of the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad some weeks ago, and feels positive that he recognized one of the men as one of those for whom the officers are now looking for his supposed connection with that affair.

BURGLARIES IN JERSEY CITY.

Burglars have been operating extensively again in Jersey City and vicinity. The residence of Frank Zeoles, at Constable Hook, was robbed on Sunday night of money and clothing valued at $200. A burglar gained access to Hartman's candy store, on Newark avenue, Jersey City, on Monday night. While rummaging about the store he upset a glass jar, and the noise of the breaking glass attracted the attention of Officer Goetze. By the time that Goetze had forced his way into the store the thief had escaped through a rear door. The residence of Henry Schmall, the West End brewer, was also entered. The thief had prepared for removal jewelry and other valuables worth $2,000, when Mrs. Schmall surprised him, and he fled. Burglars also gained access through a basement window to the residence of F. W. Gramm, on Hudson street, Hoboken, and took away goods valued at $500.

A MOVEMENT FOR PROTECTION ON STATEN ISLAND.

A meeting of twenty-five or thirty citizens (householders) of New-Brighton was held last evening, at the residence of Mr. William Hartmon Brown, in Bard avenue, for consultation on measures of defense and protection against burglaries and other acts of robbery and violence. Hon. George William Curtis presided. An interesting statement was made by request, by Mr. James McCulloch, of this City, a resident householder in the suburb of Englewood, N. J., of the constitution and successful working of the Volunteer Citizens' Association, in that village, which has been legalized and clothed with all necessary Police powers by the Legislature of New-Jersey. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Westervelt, Norvell, Merrill, Brown, and William M. Whittemore, was named to consider the practicability of a similar organization, and to make early application to the New-York Legislature for the proper legal authority. Another committee, consisting of Supervisors Vermule, Pelton, Bailey, and R. B. Whittemore, was named on immediate measures of protection, with power to consult the Board of County Police Commissioners and the village authorities of New-Brighton, and to raise the needful funds for increasing the Police and detective force of the village. These proceedings were prompted by the recent dairing raid upon the premises of Mr. Soutter, corner of the Shore road and Bard avenue, and without reference to the arrest of the supposed thieves in this City yesterday. The purpose of the meeting will be energetically pursued, whether this robbery is punished or not.

FUNERAL OF A SWEDISH CITIZEN.

Funeral services were held at 11 A. M. yesterday, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Varick street, over the remains of Edward Magnusson, who died in his sixty-sixth year, on Saturday morning last, at his residence, No. 3 Hubert street. Rev. Dr. Weston, assisted by Rev. Edward Cooke and Rev. Aloah Wiswall, officiated. There was some beautiful music from the choir. Besides relatives and more intimate personal friends of the deceased gentleman were many members of the Sylvan Grove Lodge, No. 275, F. and A. M., Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F. of the Old Guard, St. John's Guild, the Swedish Society the Par Bricol, and the Svea Society. Mr. Magnusson was born in Guttenberg, Sweden, June 2, 1808, and was the oldest of eighteen children. His father was an influential citizen, and one of the largest silk manufacturers of his day, before steam and modern machinery had almost superseded human labor. After receiving a liberal education, Mr. Magnusson passed his youth in different European countries and South America, where he mastered ten different languages. In 1837 he came to New-York, and has since held with fidelity several positions of honor and trust. At one time he was Cashier of the Broadway Bank, for twelve years Cashier and chief clerk of Arnold & Constable, and for the last sixteen years Cashier and confidential clerk of Beekman & Co. At the age of twenty-one he became a Master Mason, and later in life advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rites. He was associated with the late John A. Kennedy in the organization of Getty's No. 11, I. O. O. F. In 1844 he joined the Light Guard, and served fourteen years, when that corps was in its palmiest days, and never ceased to be one of that veteran body, now the "Old Guard." He was the oldest member of the Swedish Society in this City, and one of the founders of the "Par Bricol" in America, and also an honorary member of the Svea Society, Brooklyn. He maintained his relations with these and other charitable associations to the last.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Historical Society held its annual meeting last evening under the Presidency of Frederic De Peyster, LL. D., at the rooms of the society, corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read and confirmed, and some routine business disposed of, the President submitted a paper on "William III. as a Reformer." He described in the first instance the character of the century in which William was born, characterizing it as the beginning of the period of what is known distinctively as that of modern thought, and as peculiarly the formative period of the political institutions of the present time. It witnessed, he said, the preparation of the authorized version of the Scriptures, the publication of Bacon's Philosophy, the formation of the first English colony on this continent, the foundation of the English supremacy in the East, the career of Gustavus Adolphus, the great rebellion, and the peace of Westphalia. It was also rendered remarkable by the names of the great men which it produced in Spain, in Germany, in France, and in England. Among those illustrious personages were such names as Kepler, Spinoza, Grotius, Calderon De La Barca, Racine, Corneille, Descartes, Malbranche, Pascal, Tornicelle, Maglebecchi, Johnson, Jeremy Taylor, Cudworth, and Leighton. In the middle of a century rendered illustrious by such great men William III. was born. He was the grandson of Charles I., the great grandson of William the Silent, and his grandmother was the daughter of Coligny. The difficulties which William encountered in England as a reformer, his championship of Protestantism, and his wide toleration were next sketched. In the first place, his right to the throne was denied by the powerful party of the Stuarts, and his motives were misunderstood by those who had called him to England. He began wisely, however, by insisting on an arrangement which made him, practically, the Sovereign of England, although joined with Mary in the occupancy of the throne. Upon his accession he immediately instituted measures of ecclesiastical reform, with a view especially to the comprehension of the national Church. He also instituted the national debt, which had since proved one of the greatest safeguards of permanent government, stability, and order. Under his sway the House of Commons was made more truly representative of its constituency, and the peculiar institution known as the Ministry in the Government of England originated. The liberty of the press was also established during his reign, but his crowning work was the coalition against France, by which Protestantism was saved and liberty established upon a sure basis—a coalition into which he was able to bring, not only the Protestant powers, but Spain, and even the Papacy itself. In conclusion, Dr. De Peyster paid a high tribute to the worth and genius of William III., whom he considered one of the greatest characters of history, and cited in support of his proposition the statements of antagonistic French writers. Vice President James W. Beekman proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. De Peyster for his interesting paper. Rev. Dr. Osgood seconded the proposition. In doing so he contrasted the constitutional Government of William, with the personal government of the Stuarts, and in this connection said that there ought to be a jubilee that night, that the great villain who had endeavored to rule this City by personal sway was now in the place to which he properly belonged. The resolution was carried unanimously. A number of reports were then read which represented the society as in a satisfactory condition financially and otherwise. The report of the Librarian, however, complained of want of sufficient accommodation. The following officers were then elected: President, Frederic De Peyster, LL. D.; First Vice President, William Cullen Bryant, LL. D.; Second Vice President, James W. Beekman; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, William J. Hoppin; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Evert A. Duyckinck; Recording Secretary, Andrew Warner; Treasurer, Benjamin H. Field; Librarian, George H. Moore, LL. D. The meeting then adjourned.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

THE APPROACHING ANNUAL RECEPTION.

Ever since the organization of the Union League Club its annual reunions have been looked forward to with pleasant anticipations. The approaching reception promises to excel any previous one in point of splendor and attractiveness. The evening of the 29th of the present month is the time fixed for the reception to take place. On that occasion the elegant club-house will present a brilliant and animated scene. Every available room in the spacious building has been utilized for the purpose, and the furniture and decorations are undergoing a thorough renovation and renewal under the direction of Mr. Chas. W. Griswold, Mr. Sinclair Tousey, and Mr. J. Langdon Ward, House Committee on the Reception. It is estimated that the cost of the interior fittings for the occasion will be $8,000 or $10,000. The decorations and ornamentation of the theatre, which will be devoted to Terpsichore, will be superb. Mr. Charles C. Wilie, the courteous director of the theatre, has consulted the best artists in the decorative line, with the view of producing a scenic effect which will rival Oriental magnificence. The orchestra, under the *bâton* of Landen, will be located on the stage, under a bower of the choicest exotics, but will be so disposed of as to be almost hidden from view behind a draped balustrade, while the auditorium proper will resemble an Eastern garden, gorgeous with the floral beauties of the East, and in pleasing contrast with the surroundings. The statuesque ornamentations will form not the least prominent feature of the *mise en scène.* The participants in the reception will only include members and their ladies. President Grant, his Cabinet, the heads of the Army and Navy Departments, Gov. Dix, Mayor Havemeyer, and their ladies, are the only invited guests.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

The market at the Stock Exchange was strong, yesterday, with the exception of a slight falling off in the morning. There was little new to chronicle in Wall street, except that the outside buying was vigorous, and the stocks were distributed at paying prices. Pacific Mail was largely dealt in, and kept beyond the opening quotations for the day. Western Union was also one of the chief speculative stocks, and ruled at a high figure. A meeting of the bondholders of the first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph bondholders was held at the Astor House to-day, to take final action in anticipation of a sale of the mortgaged property on the 15th. About fifty bondholders were present.

OFFICES OF CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Suit was brought some time since by the owner of premises No. 82 Nassau street against the City to recover rent for premises used by the Corporation Counsel as offices. Judgment, it is claimed, was permitted to be entered by default by the present Corporation Counsel. Yesterday a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Lawrence, on behalf of the City, to open this default. It was claimed as ground for the motion that the accommodations were unnecessarily increased by the previous Corporation Counsel at a gross rent of $3,500, at which rate the judgment was obtained. On the part of the plaintiff it was insisted in opposition to the motion that the amount of room was not excessive, and that even if it was, the City was legally bound by the contract, and no valid defense existed to the judgment. Decision reserved.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $15,872 50; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $19,526 05; collection of assessments and interest, $14,090 74; market rents and fees, $2,157 25; water rents, $1,633; licenses, Mayor's office, $55 75; rents, &c., Department of Public Parks, $100; Clerk's fees, Superior Court, $328 75; Stenographers' fees, Superior Court, $312; Clerk's fees, Supreme Court, $1,110 90; Stenographer's fees, Supreme Court, $735; fees and fines, District Courts, $486 50. Total, $47,808 44.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Gov. Dix's staff, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. W. B. Tibbits, of Troy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Hon. C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

Paymaster G. P. Ihrie, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Hon. W. H. Barnum, member of Congress, of Connecticut, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major T. G. Baylor, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. W. Wallace and Commander E. C. Royse, of the British Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Joseph Price, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. W. H. Chandler, of Bethlehem, Penn., and John G. Vassar, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut; Ex-Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, and Ex State Senator A. W. Palmer, of Amenia, N. Y., are at the Windsor Hotel.

Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Ex-Gov. J. N. Goodwin, of Arizona; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware; Hon. Robt. S. Hale, M. C., of Elizabethtown, N. Y., and Ex-Congressman Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The calico soirée of the employes of the Temple of Fashion took place last evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue.

The third annual ball of Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B., will be held on Jan. 14, at the Academy of Music.

The annual invitation ball of the Fly-away Club will be held at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Monday, the 19th inst.

The Woman's Social Education Society will hold its regular weekly meeting at Plimpton Hall, this (Wednesday) P. M., at 2:30 o'clock.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Mr. William H. Maloney was sworn in as Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The seventh annual ball of the Private Coachman's B. and C. Society was held at Irving Hall, last evening, and was numerously attended.

A literary and musical entertainment for the benefit of the poor was given, last evening, at the Chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin lectured last night, in the Church of the Strangers, on "Modern Chivalry," in behalf of the Free Dormitory for Women, established by the society known as "The Fraternals."

Rev. D. F. De Sola Mendes, of London, has been recently elected assistant preacher in the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, of which Rev. S. M. Isaacs is the Pastor. Dr. Mendes will lecture on Saturday next.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, who has been detained in England for some months past by a long and very serious attack of gout, has so far recovered that he has sailed for America, and will arrive here in a few days.

City Chamberlain Lane reports the following as the financial condition of his bureau for the week ending Dec. 31: Balance, Dec. 27, $3,273,443 10; receipts, $1,050,372 93; payments, $1,759,162 91; balance, Dec. 31, $2,564,653 12.

W. H. Tindal, of Harrisburg, Penn., was yesterday arrested by Deputy Marshal Barnard and taken before Commissioner Osborne, on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, who held him for examination in default of $16,000 bail.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has not yet appointed the committee who are to collect money in this City for the Centennial Exhibition. There has, consequently, been nothing done in the matter.

A charity ball, in aid of the North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary, was held last evening in the Thalia Club Rooms, Broadway and Fifty-second street. The Executive Committee was composed of some of the most prominent citizens.

Mr. C. R. Frye left yesterday for the West, having under his care a party of fifty persons, the greater portion of whom were children, forwarded to homes provided for them by the Children's Aid Society. The party will be located in the neighborhood of Marengo, Iowa.

The German Republican Association of the First Assembly District elected, last evening, the following delegates to the German Republican Central Committee, which is to reorganize on Friday, the 16th inst.: E. Mendel Sohn, C. Boehme, C. Daniel, A. C. Heyser, and S. C. Steinhauer.

The German Republican organization of the Twelfth Assembly District last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Louis Schraidt; Secretary, Leop. Graesle; Delegates to Central Committee, Fred. Klein, Isaac Kohn, Edward Wertheimer, Adam Glady, George Liebrecht.

Professor Etienne Lambert, whose method of teaching French has met with such flattering success, will deliver, to-day, at 11 A. M. and 3 and 8 P. M., at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, a free lecture on the "Cultivation of the Ear," with illustrations on sounds and idioms. Ladies are especially invited to attend these lectures.

At the regular meeting of the Farmers' Club, yesterday, an interesting discussion took place on the best localities to which to emigrate. Papers were also read on large and small fruit culture, forestry, &c. The meeting was of unusual interest. A full report of the proceedings will be found in THE WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning.

At a meeting of Palestine Encampment No. 6, I. O. O. F., New-York City, held Saturday evening, Jan. 3d inst., the following officers were installed in ancient form by George Smith, P. G. P., viz.: Jas. H. Corson, C. P.; Henry B. Starr, H. P.; E. W. Close, M. D. S. W.; John Lindsay, Scribe; Jas. C. Aitken, Financial Scribe; E. J. Hamilton, Treasurer; T. George Kelly, J. W.

The Commissioners, in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City relative to title to certain lands in the City for a public place or parade-grounds, propose holding meetings on Friday and Saturday next, Jan. 9 and 10, between 12 and 2, at No. 1 Pine street, for the purpose of conferring with parties interested in the awards or assessments in this proceeding. Owners of property to be acquired are requested to send deeds and title papers to the clerk of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street, Room No. 24.

Honorable mention was made by the Board of Police yesterday of Patrolman Crummie, of the mounted squad, for the bravery displayed by him in arresting a ruffian who had stabbed a woman at Seventy-fifth street and First avenue on New Year's night. The officer was terribly beaten by a mob of the prisoner's friends, who endeavored to rescue him, and has been confined to his bed ever since. Officer Walstead, of the Eighteenth Precinct, also received honorable mention for the arrest of Peter Habel, who was detected in robbing the letter-boxes along Third avenue.

BROOKLYN.

Bishop Loughlin, yesterday afternoon, performed the ceremony of blessing the St. Vincent's Home for Boys, No. 7 Poplar street.

The Committee on Normal Schools of the Board of Education reported yesterday in favor of raising the standard of education by the establishment of high and normal schools.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, last evening, read a paper on "The Early Colleges and College-Builders of America," at the Long Island Historical Society, Packer Institute.

The accident to the machinery for hoisting in the guns of the Arapiles, will probably detain that vessel until Saturday. A leak has been discovered in the stern of the Juniata, at present on the dry-dock.

Jane Gilmore and her daughter Elizabeth were committed yesterday by Justice Delmar on a charge of stealing a Masonic regalia and a quantity of clothing, all of the value of $120, from No. 188 Stuyvesant avenue.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, will deliver the first of a series of six lectures at the Academy of Music on Friday. Mr. Proctor's first lecture will be on "The Sun."

Under the auspices of the German Women's Aid Association a meeting of German ladies of Brooklyn will be held at No. 164 Atlantic street to-morrow, to devise measures to afford relief to German families in poor circumstances.

The difficulty between the Pastors of the three Congregational churches of Brooklyn—Plymouth, Church of the Pilgrims, and Clinton Avenue Church—has been amicably settled, and neither Dr. Budington nor Dr. Storrs will, in all probability, in future differ with Mr. Beecher.

It is rumored in Brooklyn that Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, has received a call to fill the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New-York, declined some time ago by Dr. Duryea, of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Fenton C. McElroy commenced suit against Justice Quinn, of New-York, to recover $2,500, lost by the plaintiff on a fraudulent mortgage alleged to have been pronounced sound by the defendant while acting as counsel for Mr. McElroy.

The cigar-box, containing a torpedo and some loose powder, sent to Mr. A. D. Morris on Wednesday of last week, still lies at Police Head-quarters, the object of much curiosity to many callers. No arrests in connection with the matter have yet been made by the Police.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Pratt, Judge Dillenhoeffer moved that the plaintiff in the libel suit brought by Judge McCue against the *Tribune* Association, appear to-day, and show cause why the order directing Judge Greenwood to take testimony as Referee should not be vacated. The motion was granted.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The religious revival in the Memorial Church at White Plains, under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. F. Hatfield, which has been in progress for some time past, continues with unabated interest.

Mr. Thomas McMinn, an auctioneer and prominent citizen of Yonkers, was found dead in the street early on Sunday morning. On the previous evening he complained of great pain about the region of the heart, and went out for a walk, hoping thereby to obtain some relief. He was not seen again until his lifeless body was conveyed home. His death is supposed to have been caused by heart-disease.

The annexation of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge to New-York, has rendered a new panel necessary, in obtaining future Grand Juries in Westchester County. The Board of Supervisors have apportioned the number (400) asked for by the County Judge among the several towns, as follows: Bedford, 15; Cortlandt, 46; East Chester, 30; Greenburg, 43; Harrison, 4; Lewisboro', 7; Mamaroneck, 8; Mount Pleasant, 22; New-Castle 9; New-Rochelle, 15; North Castle, 8; North Salem, 8; Ossining, 31; Pelham, 7; Poundridge, 5; Rye, 20; Scarsdale, 3; Somers, 7; Westchester, 24; White Plains, 11; Yonkers, 60; Yorktown, 10.

LONG ISLAND.

John Jenkins, of West Flushing, who was shot in the abdomen at Kilpatrick's Hotel, in Newtown on New-Year's evening, by Robert W. Canton, was able yesterday to appear before Justice Vanderveer, and made complaint against Canton for shooting him with intent to kill. The prisoner was then committed to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, County Judge Armstrong refusing to admit him to bail.

Patrick McCormick, a man employed at the Government works at Hell Gate, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Parcell, at Astoria, for brutally beating his wife, a small, fragile woman, whose recovery is deemed doubtful. She had been confined only a few days previous, and on Saturday, her husband not finding his dinner ready on his return home at noon, knocked her down with his clenched fist twice, and then beat her with a chair until she was senseless. The Recorder, after taking the physician's testimony, remanded the prisoner for trial.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trinity Glee Club, of this city, will give a concert to-morrow evening in the school-room of the old St. Paul's Church at Tompkinsville.

Donaldson, one of the proprietors of the faro-bank "pulled" on Saturday at Stapleton, was arraigned before Justice Kassner and fined $25. It appears that Wyant and Biden were not arrested by the Village Marshal, as stated in the first reports.

NEW-JERSEY.

A gentleman named Springer was driving his wagon over the Central Railroad track, at Centreville, yesterday, when the wagon was struck by a train and broken into kindling-wood. Neither Mr. Springer nor his horse was injured.

Joseph C. Gilbert, a former employe of the Erie Railway Company repair shops, was convicted at the Hudson County Quarter Sessions, yesterday, of having embezzled from the company a large amount of the company's stock.

A number of river thieves boarded a schooner lying at the Morris Docks, in Jersey City, on Monday morning. The thieves locked the Captain and crew in the cabin. The Captain, observing the head of one of the men over the sky-light, leveled his gun and fired. The ball struck the thief, but his companions carried him to their boat, and the whole party escaped.

A very serious accident occurred at West New-York, on Monday. William Schmidt & Co., ice dealers, had, by the construction of a dam in the creek flowing through the town, made a large ice-pond. The pressure of the water forced a break in the dam, and the pent-up stream flooded the banks for a considerable distance beyond. Much property was carried away and destroyed, and the loss is stated to be not less than $10,000.

The location of Singer's Sewing-machine Works at Elizabethport is creating an unusual amount of excitement throughout the City of Elizabeth. The company put 2,800 hands at work yesterday. Most of them are from New-York. They cannot find immediate accommodation in Elizabeth, and are obliged to travel in and out from New-York daily. The Central Railroad Company, by special arrangement with the Sewing-machine Company, carries them at reduced rates. It is estimated that the force that will be employed in the factory by next Summer will require 2,000 houses for their accommodation.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 66 cars reported to arrive, 1,683 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,284 head, or 252 cars, against 193 cars for the same time last week; the market opened slow, but before noon became active at ¼c.@⅜c. decline on last week's closing prices; there was a fair attendance of buyers, with some prime loads of stock in the yards; sales, 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 900 to 2,083 lbs., at $4 25@$7 37½; 140 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 812 to 1,330 lbs., at $3@$5 50; 150 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,211 to 1,396 lbs., at $5 12½@$6; 130 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,291 to 1,900 lbs., at $5 30@$6 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 9,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 3,800 head for the same time last week. The yards are full of Sheep; there were not sufficient sales to establish a market; the indications are that prices will be off. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 15,700 head, against 8,600 head for the same time last week; the market was dull, and buyers are holding off for a decline; Yorkers, $5@$5 50; heavy Hogs, $5 50@$5 75.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market moderately active, but prices weak and about ¼c. ℔ lb. lower; fair to really good Steers selling at $4 70@$5 30; choice, $5 40@$5 85, with a couple of lots of Extra at $6@$6 15; medium to choice Stockers, $3 25@$4 10; Texans, $3 35@$3 85; shipments, 1,100. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; quality generally not good; a few poor to common sold at $4 75@$5 10; medium to choice, $5 20@$5 50; most of the sales to packers at $4 30@$4 40; shipments, 4,000. Sheep steady; Receipts, 1,100; sales at $4@$5 for good to choice.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 6.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 376 head; supply light but of an unusually good quality. The last market rates were firm on all grades. Sales of choice at $10@$10 50; extra, $9@$9 50; second, quality $6@$7 50; third quality, $4 75@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,460 head; scarcely any Lambs are now received at the market, and the Sheep trade is unusually quiet for this time of the year. The quality is not the best, and many flocks were sold at ½c. ℔ lb. decline. Sales of Sheep in lots at $2 25@$3 75 each; Extra, $4@$6 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38c.; Rosin quiet; $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 15.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. D. Healey, Frank M. Healey, Wm. Cumming, Mrs. Cumming, Mr. Buissonet, Mr. Chartron, W. T. Boss, George Mills, Mrs. Mills, Miss A. H. Mills, Miss E. F. Mills, Mr. Bedell, W. Bradley, Capt. C. Ashburn, Rev. John Doherty, H. J. Edwards, F. H. Stanard, Henry F. Gillig, Mr. Mauran.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:24 | Sun sets.......4:50 | Moon rises.9:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.10:47 | Gov. Island..11:36 | Hell Gate.12:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Norfolk, Va., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks G. P. Bayzart, Davis, London, Eng., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Mscio, (Norw.,) Samuelson, Hull, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann; Scottish Bride, (Br.,) Mackumber, Malaga, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Parodi, (Ital.,) Parodi, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth, Slocovich & Co.; Serig, (Aus.,) Strick, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Brigs Annie, (Span.,) Brown, Aspinwall, J. Zittlosen; Britisu Queen, (Br.,) Rawling, St. John, N. B., C. W. Bertaux.

Schrs. Beaver, (Br.,) Ryan, Vigo, Bartram Bros.; Annie Freeman, Reed, Cape Hayti, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. and 59 passengers to R. G. Cortis. Dec. 31, lat. 47 45, lon. 41 49, passed bark Harriet, bound W.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Sidney, Glasgow Dec. 17, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Ship Talbot, (of London,) Simons, Swatow, via Mauritius, Oct. 19, with sugar and camphor and two passengers to order—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Nov. 7, lat. 35 18 S., lon. 23 12 E., signaled a ship showing com. code, with letters N. B. F. R., from Batavia for Amsterdam; Nov. 9, lat. 35 19 S., lon. 19 26 E., spoke ship Christopher Rawson, from Calcutta for Demerara; Nov. 22, off St. Helena, spoke bark Petrel, (Br.,) from Natal for Liverpool; Dec. 11, lat 10 27 N., lon. 40 41 W., schr. Guiseppe Nazoni, (Ital.,) steering W.

Bark Beethoven, (Ger.,) Leuschan, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Chas. Luling & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 2, in lon. 34 W.; Dec. 18, lat. 26, lon. 61, spoke schr. J. M. Richards, hence for Antigua.

Brig Cornelia Gertruida, (Dutch,) Weilema, Montevideo 73 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Olivia A. O. Mullen, (of Parrsboro',) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, (of Middletown, Conn.,) Shaler, Cedar Keys 23 ds., with cedar to Semon, Bache & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Lizzie Heyer, (new, 360 tons, of Thomaston,) Poland, Darien, Ga., 16 ds., with yellow pine lumber to J. Bigler—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. C. Stedman, Dunton, Bath, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. E. S. Powell, (new, 400 tons,) Williams, Tottenville, in ballast to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Metcalf, Bath 10 ds., with lumber to Cross, Austin & Co.

Schr. Advance, Forster, Cornwallis, N. S., with produce to W. F. Duryea.

Schr. Kate Church, Beckwith, George Banks, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Bell, Providence.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Squires, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. P. Sinnickson, Rice, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, Providence.

Schr. M. E. Woodhull, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. J. W. Hall, Henderson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. D. Marvel, Keefe, Newport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Albert Smith, Peterson, Newport, for Virginia.

Schr. J. D. Williams, Pierce, Newport.

Schr. Eliza Reeves, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Niantic, Padleford, Norwich.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Newport.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Carroll, Essex, Conn.

Schr. Maggie, Hanson, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. S. Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Lizzie Hyer, McCauley, Mantua River, via Long Islan Sound, with yellow pine to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Jas. English, Barker, Providence.

Schr. Highlander, Wood, Providence.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Providence.

Schr. Ella Mayo, Mayo, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence.

Schr. Brazil, Tyson, Providence.

Anchored at Hart's Island, brig Mary Fink Dyer, Millbridge, with lumber.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E., thick fog.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Arr. brig Sybil Wynn, from Turk's Island.

Cld. ship Armar, of Cork, for Falmouth; bark Imperador and schr. Ada M. Bird, for West Indies; schrs. Stephen Bennett, for Havana; Herschel, for Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—Arr. steamers Hecla, from Liverpool; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; barks Hazard, from Probalingo; Florence, from Turk's Island; brig W. N. Z., from Surinam; schr. W. R. Duryea, from Demerara.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 6.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Off the port, bark J. R. Boyd, from Havre.

Cld. steam-ship James Adger, for New-York.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 6.—In port, brig Peru, of Eastport, from Inagua, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 6.—Arr. last night, brig Wm. Anning, from Rio, for orders; reports morning 4th inst., lat. 37 3 N., lon. 72 45 W., passed close under the stern of the schr. Gerry K. Phelps, apparently waterlogged and abandoned, bulwarks swept away, fore and mainmasts standing, mizzen with other spars and sail washing all about. Sea ran over her. No boat to be seen.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 6.—Arr. bark Enchantress, from Buenos Ayres; schr. Austin, from St. Thomas. A large fleet of vessels is below, unable to get in on account of the fog.

Cld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; barks Torryburn, for Cienfuegos; Vasa, for Bremen; brig Nelson, for Fleetwood; schrs. Nellie Starr, for Kennebunk; Nellie T. Sawyer, for Portland. Several steam-ships bound out are still anchored below.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 6.—Arr. bark Sagadahoc, from Iviza, Spain, for Boston. Reports on 28th ult., in lat. 37 14, lon. 73 24, encountered a severe S. S. E. gale, and had her decks swept, her bulwarks stove, her sails split, &c.

Also, arr. brig Mary C. Rosevelt, Charleston, for Weymouth, and schr. James Young, Darien, for Boston.

Returned schr. Tenumah.

Sld. steamers Glaucus, Norman, Rattlesnake, and Oriental; brig D. F. Brown; schrs. Frank B. Colton, Nellie C. Paine, John Proctor, Grace Girdler, Lizzie Smith, Elizabeth Magee, Henrietta Simmons, Chas. S. Rogers, Fannie, W. Johnson, Lottie K. Friend, Geo. Burton, Dictator, Alligator, Walter B. Chester, Gov. Z. Y. Smith, Rachel Leaman, Hannah F. Baker, John W. Hall, John Bird, Admiral, Mary, Advance, Annie F. Cole.

6th, arr. schr. Emma G. Edwards, Salem, for Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Sld. for American ports: Amor, Alliance, Aquila, Mary Mark, Ueko, C. B. Hazeltine.

Arr. out from American ports on Monday: Shamrock, Sospir, Speranza, Matador, Minerva, Asia, Essex, Wasama, Eros, Aurora, Penarig, and Ironsides.

Arr. out from American ports on Tuesday: Mina Niorg, Hermes, and Stabberstadt.

The National Line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Dec. 24, arr. here this morning.

The steam-ship Victoria, which returned to Glasgow on the 3d inst. disabled by an accident to her propeller, has been supplied with a new one and will resume her voyage to New-York to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Portland Dec. 27, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, from Boston Dec. 27, arr. here at 4 o'clock this morning and proceeded for Liverpool.

BREST, Jan. 6.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Europe, Capt. Le Maire, from New-York Dec. 27, arr. here late last night.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.
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SOLID SILVER
AND
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TO BUSINESS MEN.

ADVERTISING IS FOUNDED UPON THE FUNDAMENTAL TRUTH THAT HE WHO DESIRES TO HAVE THE BEST SUCCESS MUST HAVE THE WIDEST ACQUAINTANCE AND BE THE BEST KNOWN.

THE MERCHANT WHO OPENS A STORE ON A PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARE, AND PUTS UP AN ATTRACTIVE SIGN, DOES SO TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC; BUT WHEN HE TRANSFERS THE SIGN TO THE COLUMNS OF A WIDELY-CIRCULATED NEWSPAPER, HE PLACES SO MANY SIGNS BEFORE THE EYE OF THE PUBLIC, WITH THIS GREAT DIFFERENCE, THAT ONLY THE PASSERS-BY SEE THE ONE ON THE STORE, WHILE THE SIGN PLACED IN THE COLUMNS OF A WIDELY-CIRCULATED NEWSPAPER GOES AFTER THE PUBLIC, SEEKS IT OUT, HUNTS IT DOWN TO ITS PRIVATE WALKS AND WAYS, AND COMPELS IT TO BE OBSERVANT IN SPITE OF ITSELF.

IN MAKING THE SIGN FOR THE STORE, CARE IS TAKEN TO MAKE IT ATTRACTIVE, AND TO THIS END THE BEST SKILL IS EMPLOYED. THE SAME CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN PREPARING THE SIGN-BOARD FOR THE NEWSPAPER—TO SEE THAT IT IS PROMINENT, THAT IT IS WELL PRINTED, AND THAT IT EXPRESSES CLEARLY, FULLY, AND DEFINITELY SOME BUSINESS IDEA, AND THAT IT IS MADE FRESH FROM TIME TO TIME, AND THAT IT GIVES THE BEST VALUE FOR THE OUTLAY. MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AND CONSTANT PRACTICE OUGHT TO BE WORTH SOMETHING IN SUCH MATTERS.

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT INSURES A BUSINESS CONNECTION ON THE MOST PERMANENT AND INDEPENDENT BASIS, AND IS, IN A CERTAIN SENSE, A GUARANTEE TO THE CUSTOMER OF FAIR AND MODERATE PRICES. EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THE DEALER WHOSE WARES HAVE OBTAINED A PUBLIC CELEBRITY IS NOT ONLY ENABLED TO SELL, BUT IS FORCED TO SELL AT REASONABLE RATES, AND TO FURNISH A GOOD ARTICLE.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION PREPARED AND INSERTED IN ALL LEADING PUBLICATIONS PROMPTLY AND SYSTEMATICALLY, AND AT THE SAME RATES CHARGED AT OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—THUS SAVING TIME, TROUBLE, DELAY, AND CORRESPONDENCE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN EVERY CASE.

FOR FURTHER FACTS AND INFORMATION, ADDRESS

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ITS NECESSITY—MAGNITUDE OF THE SCHOOL INTEREST.

The following report of Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, will be read with interest by every friend of our common-school system:

In a democratic republic like ours, where all political power resides in and springs from the people, where, to use the language of Abraham Lincoln, "the Government is of the people, for the people, and by the people," no subject can be presented to the citizens for their consideration more important than the education of the youth.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO FREE GOVERNMENT.

Intelligence in the rulers is essential to good government; with us the rulers are the voters, hence the necessity of fitting them by education to rule. With intelligent voters our form of government is the best yet devised; but with ignorant voters it is one of the worst. An intelligent people seek freedom, and an ignorant one despotism, just as naturally and certainly as the needle points to the magnetic pole.

The founders of our free institutions 250 years ago saw this, and scarcely had they completed the log cabins for their families when they began the log school-house for the school and school-master. The school-house has spread, developed, and improved from Maine to California equally with the dwelling-house. It is the nursery of American citizens.

THREE CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

These three cardinal principles our forefathers never lost sight of, viz.: a free State, a free school, and a free Church. Self-preservation imposes upon our Government the duty of educating the people sufficiently to qualify them to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage. Conscious of this, every free State established a system of free schools.

So great and beneficent has been their influence upon the people that the material prosperity, intellectual and moral development, respect for law and obedience to it in each State may be relatively measured and calculated by the condition of the free public schools.

WHAT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IS DOING FOR EDUCATION.

The National Government has already set aside for educational purposes 140,000,000 of acres of public land; and the question of devoting to education the whole proceeds of the public lands still undisposed of is discussed. In the last Congress the Committee on Education and Labor in the House of Representatives reported favorably a bill for this purpose, and after a careful debate and consideration it passed that body, and was sent to the Senate. It has established a Bureau of Education as a permanent part of the Government, with a Commissioner of Education at its head. His annual report is one of the most interesting, instructive, valuable, and important documents that issues from the Government press. Every legislator and every school officer in the United States should study its contents and heed its facts.

MAGNITUDE OF THE SCHOOL INTEREST.

(1.)—In the Nation.

We have in the United States over 14,500,000 children of the school age; we expend annually for schools over $95,000,000, which is equal to one-third of one per cent. of the value of the property, real and personal, of the whole country, as returned by the last census; and we employ 221,000 teachers. This is our standing army, and those are our raw recruits. Their arms are the pen and the slate-pencil; their munitions of war the text-books; their forts and arsenals, the school-houses; and the enemy they are enlisted to conquer, ignorance and bigotry. Through the munificence of the Government, the finest building that springs up in every village in our new States and Territories is the public school-house. Like the light of heaven and the water of the earth, it is open and free alike to rich and poor.

(2.)—In the State of New-York.

In the State of New-York we have 1,500,000 school children, 28,000 school teachers, 12,000 school-houses, and 1,000,000 volumes of books in the school district libraries. The school property of the State is worth $24,000,000, and we are expending $2,000,000 a year to add to it and improve it. The law in the State of New-York requires us to raise annually one and one-quarter of a mill tax upon each dollar of valuation of taxable property, for the support of the free schools. This amounts to $2,500,000. But so fully is the value of the schools appreciated that the people voluntarily tax themselves annually four times this amount, making the whole sum spent upon schools in this State $10,000,000 a year.

This is called the "Empire State." So long as we continue this liberal policy of education for the whole people it will remain such.

The canal interest, the railroad interest, the manufacturing interest, important as they are to material progress, are yet small compared with the education of our million and a half of youth.

(3.)—In the City of New-York.

The City of New-York had, last year, over 230,000 pupils in its schools. It employed 3,000 teachers and school officers, and expended upon public education $3,300,000. The citizen, however humble, has only to send his child to the public school, and Government furnishes him there, free of cost, an educational palace, warmed and lighted, the best text-books and apparatus, and the most skillful teachers. Stewart and Astor, with their hundred millions of property and no children in the public schools, like true-hearted American citizens, gladly pay the school taxes that educate the sons and daughters of thousands of poor laborers who have no property to be taxed. Aided by the free school, the greatest wealth and the highest honors and offices in this broad land are within the reach of the sons of the humblest workman.

THE PROPERTY SHOULD EDUCATE THE CHILDREN.

The American doctrine is, that "the property of the State shall educate the children of the State." This benefits equally the rich and the poor. It decreases crime, reduces taxes, improves labor, increases the value of property, and elevates the whole community. One of the first and decisive questions asked in seeking a permanent location for one's family, is, What are the means provided for education? A village, town, or State, with good free schools, is the resort of families; without them it is the home of criminals.

In this City it costs more to support Police and Police courts to restrain and punish a few thousand criminals, nearly all of whom became such from want of education, than to educate our 230,000 children.

CRIME THE CONSEQUENCE OF IGNORANCE.

In France, from 1867 to 1869, one-half the inhabitants could neither read nor write; and this one-half furnished ninety-five per cent. of the persons arrested for crime, and eighty-seven per cent. of those convicted. In other words, an ignorant person, on the average, committed seven times the number of crimes that one not ignorant did.

In the six New-England States of our own country only seven per cent. of the inhabitants, above the age of ten years, can neither read nor write, yet eighty per cent. of the crime in those States is committed by this small minority; in other words, a person there without education commits fifty-three times as many crimes as one with education.

In New-York and Pennsylvania an ignorant person commits on the average seven times the number of crimes that one who can read and write commits, and in the United States the illiterate person commits ten times the number of crimes that the educated one does.

These facts are derived from official statistics.

THE SCHOOL THE PREVENTIVE OF CRIME.

We may have supposed that it is the churches rather than the schools that prevent people from becoming criminals, but the facts indicated by statistics collected by Government show the contrary.

The kingdom of Bavaria examined this question in 1870. In Upper Bavaria there were 15 churches and 5½ school-houses to each 1,000 buildings, and 667 crimes to each 100,000 inhabitants. In Upper Franconia the ratio was 5 churches, 7 school-houses and 444 crimes. In Lower Bavaria the ratio was 10 churches and 4½ school-houses and 870 crimes. In the Palatinate, the ratio was 4 churches, 11 school-houses, and only 425 crimes, or less than one-half. In the Lower Palatinate, the ratio was 11 churches, 6 school-houses, and 690 crimes, while in Lower Franconia, the ratio was 5 churches, 10 school-houses, and only 384 crimes.

Tabulated for clearness of comparison, it is as follows:

	—Per 1,000 Buildings.—		Per 100,000 Souls.
	Churches.	School-houses.	Crimes.
Upper Bavaria	15	5½	667
Upper Franconia	5	7	444
Lower Bavaria	10	4½	870
The Palatinate	4	11	425
Lower Palatinate	11	6	690
Lower Franconia	5	10	384

In short, it seems that crime decreases almost in the same ratio that schools increase, while more or less churches seem in Bavaria to produce very little effect upon it.

Those unerring guides of the statesman—statistics—demonstrate that the most economical, effective, and powerful preventive of crime is the free common school. Universal education tends to universal morality.

THE SCHOOL THE PREVENTIVE OF PAUPERISM.

An examination of the statistics of England, Scotland, Ireland, and of the different countries of Europe, indicates that, other things being equal, pauperism is in the inverse ratio of the education of the mass of the people; that is, as education increases pauperism decreases, and as education decreases pauperism increases. The same rule holds good in our country.

Taking the three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois for illustration, we find that of the illiterate persons, one in ten is a pauper, while of the rest of the population only one in 300 is a pauper. In other words, a given number of persons suffered to grow up in ignorance furnish, on the average, thirty times as many paupers as the same persons would if required to get such an education as our free public schools afford. Add to this that they furnish also ten times the number of criminals, and the right as well as the duty of Government, as the protector of society, to enforce general education is clear, for it is the plain obligation of Government to protect society against pauperism and crime.

EDUCATION, THEN, SHOULD BE COMPULSORY.

Government should prevent both crime and pauperism by extirpating the cause of each, to wit, ignorance. An educated citizen is of more value to himself, to society, and to the country than an ignorant one.

An examination, covering prominent points or centres of labor in twenty States, made three years ago, developed the fact that even such education as our free common schools afford, adds, on the average, fifty per cent. to the productive [illegible] sen; while a higher training increases it two or three hundred per cent.

He can do more and better work, from the street-scavenger up to the most skilled mechanic, with the same expenditure of time and force, from the mere fact of possessing knowledge.

A well-educated commonwealth, however narrow its borders, or poor its soil, soon becomes rich and powerful; while an ignorant one, even under the happiest circumstances of land and sky, falls a prey to anarchy, poverty, and despotism.

Government is making ample provision for the secular education of all. Has it not a right, then, to require all to be educated, either in the public schools, at public expense, or in the private schools, at private expense? We think it has, and that secular education sufficient for the common affairs of every-day life, and to enable the citizen to vote with intelligence, should be compulsory.

Prussia and many other German States have tried it for years, with the happiest results. It is her vigorous system of compulsory education that in sixty years has raised her from a bankrupt and conquered petty kingdom to the ruling empire of Europe, and made her the seat and home of intelligence, industry, and wealth. Boston has had such a law for twenty years, and in the last ten they have reduced truancy from school sixty per cent. New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Michigan have now adopted it. England has given her school boards power to adopt it, and in London they have. The effect is to increase the attendance at school, and decrease the number of juvenile delinquents. The time has arrived to try the experiment in the cities of our State, at least, if not in the whole State. This will cause every child to enjoy the benefits of the public school, or of some private school.

Wherever compulsory attendance has been tried long enough to determine its effect, the result has been so satisfactory that it has become a fixed and settled policy. Prussia, Saxony, and democratic Switzerland testify to its excellence. It is in harmony with the true spirit of a democratic republic to require every citizen to qualify himself for the right of suffrage and for earning an independent living.

The tax-payers who furnish the money to educate all the people have a right to require that all shall be educated, in order that crime and pauperism, and the public burdens caused by the same may be reduced to a minimum, and the ballot wielded only by intelligent voters.

The ballot, in the hands of a corrupt and ignorant populace, is the torch of the political incendiary; but with an intelligent people is the bulwark of liberty.

"An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure." It costs far less to prevent crime, pauperism, and civil commotions, by educating the whole people, than it does to punish criminals, support paupers, and maintain armies to repress an ignorant and vicious population.

The average daily attendance in this State upon the public schools during the school year is only about one-third of the whole school population; and upon all schools, public and private, it is only about one-half.

The class most in need of school training seldom attend school at all, to wit, those whose parents, through ignorance, poverty, avarice, or crime, give them little or no home education. This class can be reached only by the aid of a compulsory and searching statute. Every other remedy has been tried, without curing the disease.

By a judicious law, firmly but kindly enforced, compelling attendance during school hours upon some school, either public or private, the streets of our large cities could be cleared of the thousands of youthful vagrants from whose ranks now our army of criminals is almost entirely recruited. Such a law in a single generation would work a moral and intellectual reformation and regeneration of our criminal and pauper classes, and save millions of money in the departments of Police, Charities and Corrections, and largely increase the wealth, influence, and producing power of the State.

The wisdom of developing and perfecting our free schools is admitted by the great majority of the community. A small minority oppose them on the ground that their religion is not specially and authoritatively taught therein.

OUR GOVERNMENT CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT TEACH RELIGION.

Our Government cannot give religious education; because, while protecting each citizen in the undisturbed enjoyment of his own religion, as a sacred matter between him and his Maker, and thus tolerating all religions, it has none of its own, and cannot favor any sect or denomination or class.

The whole letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the several States, prohibits the establishment either directly or indirectly of a State religion, or the showing any favor or giving any protection, privileges, or financial support to one religious sect more than to another. Protection to all equally, but support to none, is, on this point, the organic law of America.

If the churches would not interfere with the Government's secular education, but would devote the whole of their strength to giving, in their own places and manner, religious education, they and the Government, though working in different spheres and in different buildings, would act in entire harmony, and would in the end produce the best possible general result. By simply protecting religion, but not teaching it, Government is, as matter of fact, giving the utmost genuine vitality and strength to the religious element.

BUT ONE SECT OPPOSED TO FREE SCHOOLS.

This American doctrine of free, non-sectarian schools is substantially accepted and adopted by all religious sects save one. That sect, however, is large, enthusiastic, well drilled, and ably and powerfully led; and though its members are chiefly of foreign birth, yet, having become citizens, they are entitled to the same voice and rights and privileges as natives are in this matter. The leader of this sect, though a foreign ruler, has ordered the destruction of our free non-sectarian system of popular education, and the substitution of his own system of church or parochial schools, that is, schools whose text-books and teachers are selected, appointed, and controlled by the Church, though the State may be permitted to pay all the bills. In the City of New-York, through State and Municipal legislation, the following amounts of money were obtained in the last five years from the public Treasury for sectarian institutions, such as churches, church schools, and church charities, viz.:

		Of which this One Sect Received
1869	$767,815	$651,191
1870	861,326	711,436
1871	634,088	552,718
1872	419,849	252,110
1873	324,284	306,193
Total, 5 years	$3,017,362	$2,473,648

If this is a better system than ours, we should adopt it, for we want the best; but if it is a worse, we should reject it.

THE PAROCHIAL SYSTEM PRODUCES MORE ILLITERATES, PAUPERS, AND CRIMINALS THAN OURS.

It has been tried for centuries, and in some countries, as Italy and Spain, under the most favorable auspices, for there this sect has had despotic power, both civil and religious, and so could carry its system out to its highest perfection.

What, then, are its fruits? We may say its necessary and inevitable fruits? By its fruits it should be judged. They are as follows:

1. A highly educated few; but among the masses general ignorance instead of general enlightenment.
2. A low grade of morality.
3. A large pauper and criminal class.
4. A tendency to despotism and to official selfishness and corruption.
5. A lack of national progress and development.

These statements are made, first from a personal knowledge of the facts, gained by investigation in those countries—having visited them before they rejected that system, for the purpose of studying this very question; and secondly, they are made from a careful analysis of official statistics.

The fruits of the two systems also exist side by side in our own country.

There are with us 5,500,000 of foreign-born inhabitants, the greater portion of whom came from countries, as Ireland and England, for example, that have the parochial or church system of schools; hence, they may justly be taken, intellectually and morally, as the fair average product of that method of education.

Of these, the illiterates above the age of ten are fourteen per cent. of the whole number; the paupers are four and one-tenth per cent. and the criminals one and six-tenths per cent.

While on the other hand, in the twenty-one of our States having the American system of non-sectarian free public schools there is a native population of 20,000,000. This native population has been educated in this system of schools, and in like manner may be justly taken, intellectually and morally, as the fair average product of this method of education.

Of these, the illiterates above the age of ten are only three and one-half per cent. of the whole number; the paupers only one and seven-tenths per cent., and the criminals only three-fourths of one per cent.

In other words, from every ten thousand inhabitants the parochial or church system of education turns out fourteen hundred illiterates, four hundred and ten paupers, and one hundred and sixty criminals; while the non-sectarian free public school system turns out only three hundred and fifty illiterates, one hundred and seventy paupers, and seventy-five criminals. Or if we take Massachusetts by itself, which has the type or model of our free public school system, with its 1,104,032 native inhabitants, the number is still less, viz., seventy-one illiterates, forty-nine paupers, and eleven criminals.

	Illiterates.	Paupers.	Criminals.	Inhabitants.
Parochial school system	1,400	410	160	to the 10,000
Public school system in twenty-one States	350	170	75	to the 10,000
Public school system in Massachusetts	71	49	11	to the 10,000

That is, we are asked by these friends who have come here and joined us, and whose zeal and energy, if rightly directed, will be of great service both to themselves and the country, to abolish our own well-tried system of education and adopt the one to which they, in their former homes, became accustomed, though that one, on the average, produces four times as many illiterates, two and a half times as many paupers, and more than twice as many criminals as ours. Or, if we take Massachusetts as a fair sample of our system, we are asked to adopt one that will give society twenty times as many illiterates, eight times as many paupers, and fourteen times as many criminals.

We cannot do this, and when they come to understand thoroughly the facts they will not wish us to do it, for the welfare of their children is just as dear to them as that of ours is to us, and they, equally with us, desire to diminish ignorance, pauperism, and crime, and to make the country of their adoption and the home of their descendants intelligent, prosperous, powerful, and happy.

The whole future of our country and the very existence of our free government is wrapped up in the common school. Promote and develop that, and every department of industry and intelligence will flourish like a tree well watered and nourished at its roots. Destroy the common school, and ignorance, poverty, despotism, and bigotry will soon pervade the whole land.

Generalizations drawn like the above from the official statistics of 25,000,000 of people are unerring guides. They settle the question as to the comparative excellence of the two systems of education. They are intellectual, industrial, and moral beacons, that direct with certainty and safety the statesman and the philanthropist. They point out unmistakably to the legislator the duty of enacting a law requiring attendance upon schools, during the school age and the school terms, of all the children in the State, unless legally, and for good and sufficient reasons, temporarily excused.

The preservation of free government requires this. Protection of society against pauperism and crime demand it. The material development of our country calls for it. The success and happiness in life of the children of the poor, the ignorant and the vicious, can be secured only by such a statute.

Your committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Legislature should enact a law authorizing and empowering the school boards in each city, town, and incorporated village to require the attendance at some school, public or private, during the school terms and the school hours of each day, of all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years, unless for good and sufficient reason temporarily excused.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

DEXTER A. HAWKINS,
Chairman of Committee on Education of the New-York City Council of Political Reform.

At a meeting of the council, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, on Dec. 30, 1873, the foregoing report and resolution were accepted, adopted, and ordered printed, and the thanks of the council were presented to the Chairman of the committee.

H. N. BEERS,
Secretary of the New-York Council of Political Reform.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The Calendar of the Commission of Appeals will not be taken up until Thursday at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—1, Gillender vs. Nelson, Jr., et al.; 8, Averill vs. Williams; 20, Dally vs. Sterling et al.; 24, Wood vs. Glass et al.; 25, Same vs. Same; 26, Same vs. Same; 28, John vs. Coleman; 44, Mulky vs. Long Island Railroad Company; 56, The People ex rel. Creamer vs. Green; 67, The People ex rel. Levy vs. Green; 76, Strauss vs. Fleig et al.; 87, Gould vs. Gordon; 89, Weetjean vs. St. P. and P. C. Railroad Company; 95, In the matter, &c., Harmony Fire Insurance Company; 99, Price vs. Price.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Donahue, J.—771, Rigney vs. Hintermeister; 858, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gurstman; 2556, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2301, Berrian vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1005, Stuyvesant Bank vs. Babcock; 553, Potter, Executor, vs. Barnard; 2117, Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1047, Gallaher vs. Continental Life Insurance Company; 1049, Gist et al. vs. Ackermann; 1057, Merrington vs. Easton; 1059, Sheehy vs. Dawson; 1063, McComb vs. Excelsior Manufacturing Company; 1065, Koch vs. Bedrossian; 1067, Loder vs. Cavanan; 1069, Lay vs. Sturgess; 1073, Hadley vs. Boehm et al.; 1075, Spaulding vs. Bennett; 1079, Hardenburg vs. Burke; 1081, McKinley et al. vs. Waite, impleaded; 1089, Jones vs. Tallman et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1325, Opdyke et al. vs. Prouty; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kip et al.; 809, Morris vs. Stoner; 1304, Douglass vs. Williams, impleaded; 1225, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Amerman; 453, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 921, Duncan vs. Russell and E. Manufacturing Company; 476, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 148, McFarland vs. Lydecker; 126, Molbach vs. Levy; 984, Koehler vs. Heilfern; 1736, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1012, Campbell, Administratrix, vs. Morgan et al.; 1016, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 1018, Brown vs. Loder; 1020, Green vs. McQuaid; 1024, Brown vs. Warner et al.; 1026, Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Pool et al.; 1028, Connolly et al. vs. Arkell et al.; 1030, Ewell et al. vs. Foster.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—555½, Stover vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin, Survivor, vs. Hersh; 811, Mallory et al. vs. Radde; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 807, Clark vs. Phalon et al.; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 1337, Justice vs. Lang et al.; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 791, Veiller vs. Hopke et al.; 251, Gadsden vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 489, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 593, Prendrill, by guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 358, Bruff vs. Ward et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—75, Levi et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.; 97, Millen vs. Nabutt; 103, Tasker vs. Henderson; 109, Boyd vs. Segar; 136, McBridge vs. Steggman; 146, Murphy vs. Leporin; 147, Same vs. Same; 148, Same vs. Same; 56, Howells vs. Dickerman; 64, Prall vs. United Protection Life Association; 66, Gambling et al. vs. Haight; 144, Industrial Publishing Company vs. Meyer.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, C. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—2, Rogers, Assignee, vs. Schmirshal et al.; 3, Brink vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company; 29, The People, &c., vs. Sherwin; 52, Jay, Receiver, vs. DeGroot et al.; 56, Depew vs. Dewey; 100, Bernard vs. The People, &c.; 102, The People, &c., vs. Coffermann; 103, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 104, People, ex rel. Kazinski, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 106, The Bowery National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 107, Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; 111, Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Lacey, Executrix, et al.; 112, Same vs. Same; 113, Cunningham, Executor, vs. Cunningham, et al.; 114, Mouns, as Executor, vs. Ellingwood; 115, Messerole et al. vs. Messerole et al.; 116, Smith, Administrator, &c., vs. Britton; 117, Isham, Executrix, &c., vs. Davison; 118, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 119, Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; 120, Lorrillard vs. Morgan; 121, In the matter, &c., Gill; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 123, Deriel vs. Wilson et al.; 124, Deas vs. Waudell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Held by Alker, J.—1510, Irvin vs. Wilson; 2788, Schofield vs. Denning; 2906, Waters et al. vs. Herrick et al.; 3678, Fulton vs. New-York Match Company et al.; 3907, Newbenzahl et al. vs. Lowenstein; 3798, Goldstein vs. Stern; 2195, Jackquelin et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 3884, Weinmann vs. Keyes; 2532, Weston vs. Safety Sup. N. G. Company; 2992, Bruen vs. Kelly; 2882, Cousin vs. Muller; 3059, Ellis vs. Barry; 3142, Van Rud vs. Baldwin; 3676, Somborn et al. vs. Stoessel; 2790, Bradley Chair Manufacturing Company vs. Toplanyi.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—2322, Reeves vs. Daily; 3128, O'Brien vs. Koehler; 3949, Young vs. John; 3418, Niel vs. American Popular Life Insurance Company; 2981, Slattery vs. Keveny; 2982, Morgan vs. Geoghan; 3721, Jessop vs. Dewes; 2294, Langenbach vs. Dohrwend; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 3041, Meyer vs. Jacoby et al.; 3595, Hart vs. Laoom; 3825, Lichtenstein vs. Browning; 3955, Van Doren vs. N. Y. Asphalt C. P. and P. Company; 3791, Cushing vs. Bassford; 3047, Halsey vs. Klemm et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3173, Mares vs. Seagrave et al.; 3938, Maas vs. Seagrave et al.; 3708, Clements vs. Chambers; 3434, Roberts vs. Bogert; 3200, Johnson vs. Rosenstock; 3447, Hamilton vs. Palmer; 4054, Cox et al. vs. Richards; 3797, Keeler vs. Ryno et al.; 2814, Johnson vs. Dickel; 3850, Michaelis vs. Schwars; 3957, Machin vs. Conway; 3876, Thompson vs. Doering; 3768, Blossom vs. O'Farrell; 3805, Wertheimer vs. Keibler; 3036, Murtagh vs. Keyes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—William Purdy, felonious assault and battery; Francis Burke, felonious assault and battery; Francis Leroy, felonious assault and battery; William Kennedy, James Johnson, and Philip Riley, burglary; John Kelly and John Ryan, burglary; James Short, burglary; George H. Smith, grand larceny; Thomas Hurley, grand larceny; Karel Kristan and William Christian, grand larceny; Alfred Linkart, grand larceny; Carl Schultz and William Gurgschaft, forgery; William Walther, forgery; Thomas Butler, false pretenses; William Dish, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Underhill vs. Thain, (two cases;) granted.
Hutler vs. Schesh; motion granted.
Congregation Kenesses vs. Ruben; memorandum.
The Oleomargarine Manufacturing Company vs. Paraf; granted.
Seward vs. Whitman; motion granted.
In rel. King; motion granted.
Kohler vs. New-York Oil Company; motion granted.
Reynolds, &c., vs. Huney; motion granted.
Deering vs. Grau; memorandum.
Marckwald vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company; motion granted conditionally.
Carwany, &c., vs. Morris; motion for reference granted.

By Judge Barrett.

Early vs. Chave; attachment granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

Iden et al. vs. Wallace, Executor; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on usual time on payment of costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mathez vs. Neidig; motion denied.
Roll vs. Lomas; order granted, with $10 costs.
Carpenter vs. Mance; order granted, with $10 costs.
Smith vs. Hodges; Telfair vs. Lasher; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Daly, Robinson, and Larremore.

Delaney vs. Benson; Styles vs. Dugron; judgments affirmed.
Schiller vs. Webber; judgment reversed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Stevens vs. Hastings; case settled.
Renauld vs. Stanley; Same vs. Same; motion to continue injunction granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

THE CITY'S LIABILITY FOR DANGEROUS STREETS.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. The Mayor, &c.—This action was brought to recover damages for the loss of two horses belonging to the plaintiff, charged to have been lost through negligence of the City authorities in not attending to necessary repairs on the streets. The value of both horses, with interest thereon during the time which has elapsed since the accident, amounted to about $1,200. On the part of the City it was claimed in defense that neither of the defects in the streets through which the horses sustained their injuries, especially so in the case of one of them, had been brought to the notice of the City officials, nor had they existed so long that notice became a presumption of law. The jury, while evidently holding that the defense was good in respect to the loss of one horse, gave a general verdict for $433, which, with interest added, will make damages against the City to the extent of about $600.

Devlin, Miller & Trull for plaintiff; D. J. Dean and H. J. Forker for the City.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION.

The Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Van Brunt in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. R. J. Hamilton, of No. 180 West street, inclosing a communication from Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C., asking for information in reference to the working of the new Shipping act. On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Hamilton, the President, and the Secretary, was appointed to give Mr. Cox the objectionable points in the Shipping law, with a view to their amendment. The old complaint of alleged illegal charges by the Harbor Master was again referred to, but the subject was postponed till the next monthly meeting.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 West. Union....c. 76¼	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 30
200 do........ 76⅞	100 do.......s3. 29¾
400 do........ 76	100 do........ 29¾
200 do........ 75⅞	200 St. Paul Pref..... 70¾
1100 do.......c. 75¾	200 do........ 71
1300 do........ 75⅝	100 do........ 70⅞
800 do........ 75⅝	100 do......b10. 71
1500 do........ 75⅝	100 do........ 70⅝
100 do......b3. 75⅞	200 do........ 70½
400 do........ 75⅞	200 do........ 70⅞
500 Rock Island.... 104	700 North-western.c. 60½
300 do........ 103½	200 do........ 60½
200 do........ 103¾	300 do........ 60½
100 do........ 103⅞	200 do........ 60⅝
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 100¾	100 do.......c. 60½
300 do........ 100⅜	1600 Union Pacific.... 30½
600 do........ 100¼	600 do........ 30⅝
400 do........ 100⅛	600 do........ 30⅝
200 do........ 100⅛	500 do........ 30¾
900 do.......c. 100⅛	700 do........ 30¾
200 do........ 100¼	1400 do........ 30⅝
100 do........ 100⅜	1200 do.......s3. 30½
100 St. Paul........ 45¼	400 do........ 30½
100 do.......s3. 45½	1300 do........ 30⅝
100 do........ 45¼	700 do......b3. 30¾
100 do........ 45½	2500 do........ 30⅞
100 do........ 45⅝	300 do........ 30⅝
100 do........ 45⅝	200 Bos., H. & E...b3. 3⅜
100 do........ 45½	400 Toledo & Wabash. 53⅝
200 do......b3. 45⅝	200 do........ 53½
100 do........ 45⅝	200 do........ 53⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 41⅞	400 do........ 53¼
100 do......b3. 42	200 do........ 53
400 do........ 41⅞	300 do........ 52⅞
500 do........ 41⅞	600 do........ 53
400 do........ 41¾	100 do........ 53⅛
100 do.......c. 41⅝	400 do........ 53¼
600 do........ 41¾	200 do........ 53⅛
300 do.......c. 41½	300 Ohio & Miss..... 32
100 do........ 41¼	100 do........ 31⅞
1400 do........ 41⅛	300 do........ 31¾
700 do........ 41¼	100 do........ 31⅝
200 do........ 41⅜	50 do........ 32⅛
400 do........ 41½	100 do........ 31⅞
100 do........ 41⅝	100 do........ 32
100 do.......s3. 41½	100 do......b2. 32
500 Lake Shore..... 81⅛	100 do.......c. 31⅞
500 do.......c. 81	200 do........ 31⅞
400 do........ 80⅞	100 do......b30. 32
100 do.......c. 80¾	100 C., C. & I. C..... 29¼
100 do......b3. 80⅞	100 do.......c. 29⅛
500 do........ 80¾	200 do......b10. 29¼
200 do........ 80⅞	200 do........ 29¼
600 do........ 81	100 do......b10. 29⅜
900 do........ 81⅛	200 do.......c. 29⅜
100 do......b3. 81¼	100 do......b3. 29¼
300 do........ 81¼	800 do........ 29¼
100 do........ 81⅛	
200 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 39¾	
100 North-west Pf.... 73¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 116	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 116¼
10,000 do........ 116⅛	13,000 do.......12. 116¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b. c. 115⅜	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R........ 112½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 117¼	6,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 113½
5,000 do.......12. 117⅛	31,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 112¼
5,000 do........ 117	8,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. b. c. 114
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 115⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 80	50 Del., L. & W...... 99½
4,000 Mo. 6s........ 91½	100 do........ 99⅜
2,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. R. 104	200 do........ 99
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 92	50 L. S. & M. S..... 81¾
1,000 do........ 92⅛	400 do........ 81¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. 102	200 do.....b. c. 81⅛
2,000 Erie 4th Mort. 95½	100 do........ 81
10,000 Alb. & Susq. 1st. 100	300 do......b10. 81
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 93¾	100 do.......s3. 80⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. b3. 83½	100 do.......c. 80⅞
5,000 do........ 83¼	500 do......b10. 81
5,000 do......b30. 83¼	600 do........ 81
10,000 do......b30. 83⅜	200 do........ 81⅛
1,000 do........ 83⅜	600 do........ 81¼
3,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. 77	200 do.......c. 81¼
10,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 74½	900 do........ 81⅜
2,000 do........ 74¼	400 do.......c. 81⅜
10,000 Del., L. & W. Con 99¼	300 do......b3. 81½
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div. 86	200 do........ 81⅜
2,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. 89½	15 Un. Pac........ 31
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 100½	200 do.....b. c. 30¾
19,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Coup. G'd Bds. 85	200 do......b3. 30⅞
3,500 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 75	800 do........ 30⅞
9,000 Great West. 2d. 79	200 do.......s3. 30⅞
1,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st. 86½	250 do........ 31
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. 103	200 do.......c. 30⅞
2,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s. 101	900 do........ 31
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n. 107	700 do........ 31⅛
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 89½	2200 do........ 31¼
5,000 do.....b. c. 90	30 C. & P., G'd...... 86½
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 89½	20 N. J. Central..... 99¾
3,000 Mil. & St. Paul 2d.......b. c. 82	120 do.....b. c. 99¼
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 84⅜	35 Chic. & N. W..... 60⅞
5,000 Bost., H. & E. 1st 29½	300 do.....b. c. 60⅜
4,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 80½	100 do.......c. 60¼
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 82	100 do......b3. 60⅜
12,000 Am. D. I. Co. 7s. 90	300 do........ 60⅝
1,000 Bell. & So. Ill. 1st......b. c. 90	300 do........ 60½
25 Hanover Bank... 103	100 do........ 60⅝
10 Bnk'rs & Brk'rs As. 80	200 do........ 60¾
100 Quicksilver Min.. 29½	100 C. & N. W., P. b. c. 73¾
100 do........ 29¾	100 do........ 73½
400 do........ 30	100 do........ 73⅜
50 do.....b. c. 29½	400 C. & R. I.....b. c. 104
100 Canton Co...b. c. 76	100 do.......c. 104⅛
500 Un. M'f'g Co., of T. 8¼	100 do........ 104¼
2100 W. U. Tel...b. c. 76	200 do........ 104⅝
900 do.......c. 76	400 do........ 104½
100 do.......c. 76⅛	30 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 45⅞
100 do........ 76¼	300 do.......s3. 45⅝
300 do........ 76⅜	700 do........ 45½
1000 do........ 76½	100 do........ 45¾
15 Del. & H. Canal. 115¼	200 do........ 45⅞
25 do........ 115⅜	300 do......b3. 45⅞
66 do........ 115½	100 do........ 45¾
100 P. R. R., ex. div.. 110	10 Mil. & St. Paul P. 71
200 do.....b. c. 110	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 29¼
1500 Pac. M.....b. c. 41⅝	500 do........ 29⅜
300 do.......c. 41⅝	100 do.......c. 29½
300 do......b3. 41½	100 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 53½
700 do........ 41½	500 do........ 53½
1100 do........ 41⅝	200 do.......s3. 53
300 do......b3. 41¾	200 do........ 53⅛
300 do........ 41¾	200 do........ 53¼
200 do.......c. 41¾	100 do......b3. 53⅜
500 do.......c. 41⅞	500 do........ 53⅜
20 U. S. Ex........ 71	300 Bos., H. & E..b30. 3⅜
10 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 70	100 do.....b. c. 3⅜
50 N. Y. C. & H..b60. 100¾	50 N. Y., N. H. & H. opg. 124½
20 do........ 100⅛	5 do........ 124½
100 do.....b. c. 100¼	100 A. & P. Pref. b. c. 12¾
100 do......b3. 100¼	400 do........ 12½
400 do........ 100⅛	100 H. & St. Jo..... 29⅞
200 do........ 100¼	100 do.....b. c. 29⅝
100 Erie R'y.....b. c. 47½	100 do.......c. 29⅞
100 Mich. Cen...b. c. 81	300 do........ 30
25 C., C., C. & I..... 76	200 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 39½
100 Chic., B. & Q.... 99½	100 do...b. c. c. 39¼
	100 do........ 39¼
	300 Ohio & M....b. c. 32
	300 do........ 32⅛
	100 do........ 32¼
	10 Adams Express.. 93

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

1100 Pacific Mail..b3. 42	20 Erie Railway..... 49
1000 do........ 42⅛	100 Rock Island...... 104
700 do........ 42⅜	500 do........ 104⅜
1300 do........ 42¼	200 do........ 104½
1300 do........ 42⅛	100 North-w'n pref... 73¾
100 do........ 42	80 do........ 73¼
600 do........ 41⅞	25 do........ 74
100 do......b3. 42⅛	100 do........ 73½
100 do........ 42⅛	500 St. Paul........ 45⅝
700 do........ 42¼	900 do........ 45¾
800 do........ 42⅛	50 St. Paul pref..... 70¾
500 do........ 42	500 do........ 71½
350 do........ 41⅞	200 Union Pacific..b3. 31⅜
700 do........ 42	1800 do........ 31⅜
700 do........ 42⅛	1800 do........ 31½
300 do........ 42¼	1200 do........ 31⅝
600 do........ 42⅜	2100 do........ 31½
800 do......b3. 42½	1600 do........ 31½
200 Western Union... 76¼	100 do......b3. 31⅜
800 do........ 76⅜	800 do........ 31⅜
800 do........ 76¼	100 do.......s3. 31¼
600 do.......c. 76⅛	1100 do........ 31¼
200 do.......c. 76	200 do.......c. 31¼
200 do........ 76⅛	400 do........ 31⅜
100 do........ 76	800 do......b3. 31½
6 N. Y. C. & H..... 100	400 do........ 31½
100 do.......s3. 100¼	300 Tol & Wab....... 53⅜
200 do........ 100⅛	200 do........ 53¼
25 do........ 100⅜	100 do........ 53⅜
200 do........ 100¼	200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 32⅜
125 do........ 100⅛	200 do........ 32¼
200 do........ 100¼	700 do.......s3. 32⅛
100 Lake Shore...b3. 81½	200 H. & St. Jo....... 29⅞
200 do........ 81⅜	100 H. & St. J. pref... 39⅛
200 do........ 81¼	100 C. C. & I. C....s3. 29⅜
100 do......b5. 81⅜	800 do......b3. 29½
200 do........ 81⅜	300 do........ 29½
600 do.......c. 81¼	300 do........ 29⅝
800 do........ 81¼	100 do......b30 29¾
100 do......b3. 81⅜	200 do......b3. 29⅝
1200 do........ 81⅜	300 do........ 29½
700 do........ 81½	400 do........ 29⅜
100 North-western... 60½	600 do........ 29⅝
100 do......b3. 60½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s R. '81..116	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67........ 115¾
5,000 U. S. 6s C. '81. 117	1,000 do........ 116
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62 s........ 112¾	8,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67. 116½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64. 114	1,000 do........ 116¼
77,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N........ 115½	4,000 U. S. 10-40 C.. 113
	5,000 U. S. 5s R. '81. 111½

SECOND BOARD—1 O'CLOCK P. M.

$10,000 Va. 6s, Con. s3. 50	20 Mich. Cen........ 81
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 16	10 do.....b. c. 81½
1,000 Mo. State 6s... 91½	100 Clev. & P. Gd. b3. 85¾
1,000 Erie 1st....... 102	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 104⅜
1,000 Erie 2d........ 99½	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c., s3. 81⅜
1,000 Erie 3d........ 97	1100 do........ 81⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 93⅞	400 do........ 81¼
1,000 do.....b. c. 94	200 do.......c. 81¼
25,000 U. Pac. 7s L. G. 77	500 do......b3. 81¼
10,000 U. Pac. 10s, In. 74	100 do........ 81¼
6,000 U. Pac. 1st. 83¼	300 do........ 81⅛
5,000 do.......s3. 83	100 do......b3. 81⅛
13,000 Canada So. 1st. 63½	3000 do........ 81
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Cou. G. B. 85	200 do........ 80⅞
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s. 101¾	100 Chic. & N. W..... 60¾
20,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G. 82½	100 do.....b. c. 60½
1,000 L. S. Con. Reg. B 94	100 do........ 61
5 Del. & H. Canal Co. 116	200 do........ 60¼
155 do.....b. c. 116	100 do........ 60⅜
100 Quick. Mining.... 30½	100 Tol., W. & W..b. c. 53¼
300 W. U. Tel....b. c. 76½	100 do........ 53⅛
500 do........ 76¼	100 Un. Pac..b. c., b3. 31½
10 do........ 76½	200 do........ 31⅜
200 do.......c. 76	500 do........ 31⅛
200 do........ 76	500 do.......s3. 31⅜
200 do........ 76	400 do.......s3. 31¼
100 do.......c. 75⅞	300 do........ 31¼
100 do........ 75⅞	500 do........ 31⅛
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 69	100 do........ 31
20 United States Ex. 71¾	400 do.......s3. 31
5 do........ 72	200 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 45⅝
50 do.....b. c. 71	100 do........ 45½
12 N. Y. C. & Hud. R. 100⅛	100 do.......c. 45½
100 do.....b. c. 100⅜	400 Del., Lack. & W.. 99¼
300 Harlem Railroad. 119	50 do........ 99½
100 Pa. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 42⅜	100 do.....b. c. 99½
300 do......b3. 42½	100 Ohio & M. b. c., b3. 32⅜
300 do........ 42⅜	100 do........ 32⅛
600 do........ 42¼	220 Ohio & Miss. Pf... 62
300 do........ 42½	100 do.....b. c. 62¼
100 do......b30. 42½	200 St. L. & I. M...... 50
100 do......b3. 42¾	19 Chi., Bur. & Q. b. c. 99½
100 do......b15. 42⅜	200 N. J. Sou. u. r. c. 6
200 do........ 42⅛	40 Morris & Essex... 90½
1100 do......b3. 42⅛	100 do.....b. c. 90¾
200 do........ 42	40 do........ 90½
300 do......b3. 42	200 Col., C. & I. C. b. c. 29⅜
300 do........ 42⅛	800 do......b3. 29⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Consol. Coal...... 50	100 Rock Island...... 104⅜
200 Western Union.... 76	300 do........ 104¼
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	100 do........ 104⅛
100 do........ 75	100 do........ 103¾
100 do.......c. 75¾	100 do.......s3. 104
600 do........ 75⅞	100 do......s60. 103⅝
100 Quicksilver..b30. 30½	100 do........ 104
100 Quicksilver Pf... 34	100 Boston, H. & E... 3¼
30 U. S. Express.... 71¾	300 St. Paul........ 45⅜
200 Pacific Mail...b3. 42⅛	100 do........ 45⅜
200 do........ 42⅛	200 do......b3. 45⅛
600 do........ 42⅛	25 do........ 45¼
1000 do........ 42⅛	200 do........ 45⅜
200 do.......s3. 41⅞	200 do........ 45½
400 do........ 41⅞	100 do......b3. 45⅜
100 Michigan Central. 81½	100 do........ 45⅜
300 North-western Pf. 73½	700 do........ 45⅜
100 do........ 73[illegible]	300 do........ 45[illegible]

310 N. Y. C. & Hud... 100¼	200 Toledo & Wab.... 53
200 do.......s3. 100	100 do........ 52⅞
500 do........ 100⅛	100 do.......s3. 53¼
200 do......b3. 100⅛	100 do........ 52⅝
500 Lake Shore...... 81	200 do........ 52¾
200 do......b3. 81	800 do........ 52⅜
700 do........ 80⅞	200 do........ 52⅞
10 do........ 80¾	200 Del., Lack. & W.. 99⅞
400 do........ 81	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 29¾
400 do......b3. 81	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 39¼
500 Union Pacific.... 31⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...s3. 32
500 do........ 31	100 do......b3. 32
100 do......b3. 31	200 do........ 31⅞
200 do........ 31⅛	100 do........ 32
300 do.......s3. 31	100 do......s10. 32
100 North-western... 60¼	25 N. Y., N. H. & H.. 125½
700 do........ 60	100 C., C. & I. C...... 29¼
300 do.......s3. 60	100 do........ 29⅝
200 do......b3. 60⅛	100 Panama........ 110
500 do........ 60	

TUESDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

There was not a brilliant market for Stocks to-day, as compared with the great buoyancy of Saturday, and of Monday forenoon. There is less yielding in prices than in the spirit of the speculation. The trouble seems to be that the chief engineer of the upward movement on the Western Stocks, including Western Telegraph, is not trusted implicitly to make his great points on the market, notwithstanding his supposed success in December in the rise on panic prices. That he has a considerable outside following is not doubted, but on the other hand a good many prominent operators who participated in the December movement are holding off at the present additional advance.

The Gold and Exchange markets are also comparatively flat to-day, particularly Bills on London, which declined to $4 82 to the £ Sterling. The sales of Gold were 111½@111¼@111⅛ ⅌ cent., the speculation dull.

In the Money Market there is nothing important to report. The sales of the Public Funds and of the old-established Railroad Bonds, at full or advancing prices, show that very considerable investments are being made in these lines, as well as in the regular Dividend-paying Shares, while the disposition to buy prime merchant paper, outside of Bank, is stronger than the immediate offering of first-class names. The Banks are not increasing their Loans to correspond with the rapid and large accessions to their local Deposits and Country Bank balances, which now average over $205,000,000. Most of the large Banks connected with the Country balances seem to be inclined to bring their Greenback averages above the old rule of 25 per cent. This is especially true of most of the Banks that leaned heavily on the Clearing House, during the height of the panic.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116	115½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116¼	116¼
American Gold	111⅜	111⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 82
New-York Central and Hudson	100½	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	104¼	104
Pacific Mail	41⅝	41¾
St. Paul Common	45⅞	45⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅛
Western Union	76½	75¾
Union Pacific	30¾	31
Lake Shore	81¼	80¾
Toledo and Wabash	53½	52⅝
Harlem	119½	118½
North-west	60¾	60⅛
North-west Preferred	74¼	72¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	29⅜	29⅛
Adams Express	93¾	93½
United States Express	71½	71½
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69½
American Express	60½	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	99⅜	99¼
Central New-Jersey	99	99
Panama	*111	110½
St. Paul Preferred	71½	71⅛

*Ex-Dividend.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $643,000 Gold Interest and $636,000 Gold on the Principal of the Public Debt. The Gold receipts for Customs were $460,000 yesterday and $364,000 to-day, and they show an improvement on last week, though not yet up to the early part of January last year. The Treasury estimate for all the ports this month is said to be $15,000,000.

The following are the prices, as nearly as they could be ascertained, at the close of business, of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....116	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...115½
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81..117	5-20 reg., '67........115
5-20 reg., '62........112½	5-20 coup., '67.......116¼
5-20 coup., '62.......113	5-20 reg., '68........115
5-20 reg., '64........113½	5-20 coup., '68.......116
5-20 coup., '64.......114	10-40 reg............112
5-20 reg., '65........114½	10-40 coup...........113
5-20 coup., '65.......115½	5s coup. '81.........113
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....114	6s currency..........114

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day, for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 92⅛	Del. L. W. & W. 2d. 100
N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 88½	D., L. W. & W. 7s, C. 99⅞
Erie 1st Extended...101	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.. 95½
Erie 2d 7s, '79....... 99½	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 86
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 98	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 86½
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 95⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. B. 71
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 91	Great West. 1st, '88.. 94
Long Dock Bonds... 93	Great West. 2d, '93.. 79
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 87	Quincy & T. 1st, '90. 85½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..101½	Galena & Chic. Ex..103
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s. 98	Galena & Chic. 2d... 95
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds. 96¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac...101
Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902. 91¾	Morris & Essex 1st..105
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82...108	Morris & Essex 2d...100
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st. 106½	N. J. Cent. 1st, New. 107
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.. 95⅛	N. J. South. 1st 7s... 35
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c. 102	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..103
Cleve. & Tol. S. F... 99	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 98
Cleve. & Tol. New B. 94	P. Ft. W. & C. 8 ⅌ c. E. B. 101
Cleve., P. & Ash. O. B. 95¾	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 92½
Cleve., P. & Ash. N. B. 92	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th... 86
D., Mon. & Tol. Bds. 98	Chic. & Alton S. F... 98
Buffalo & E. New B. 92	Chicago & Alton 1st. 102
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 91	Chic. & Alton Inc... 92½
Lake S. Con. C. Bds. 94	O. & Miss. Con. S. F. 89
Lake S. Con. Reg. B. 94	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 89
Pac. 7s, guar'd by Mo. 95¼	O. & Miss. 2d, Con.. 76
Cent. Pac. Gold Bds. 93¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 97
Western Pac. Bonds. 83¾	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 78
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds.. 83¼	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D. 108⅛
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s. 76¾	M. & St. P. 1st 7-30s, P. D 94½
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st 8s. 88	M. & St. P. 7s Gld. R. D. 82½
Alton & T. H. 1st... 98	M. & St. P. 7s, La C. D. 89¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.. 74	M. & St. P. 1st. I. & M. D. 78
North. Missouri 1st. 81	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. 82
Chic. & N. W. S. F..101	M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 77
C. & N. W. Int. Bds. 95½	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 78
C. & N. W. Con. B.. 88½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 81
Chic. & N. W. 1st...100½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 84
C. & N. W. C. G. B.. 84½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 62
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s..... 86¼	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 70
Han. & St. Jo. Ld. G. 95	Cedar Falls & M. 1st. 71
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con. 80	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G. 53
Del. L. W. & W. 1st. 100½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 6.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	..
City 6s, New	102	..
Camden and Amboy	116½	117
Pennsylvania Central	97¼	97½
Reading	110¼	110½
Lehigh Valley	59	59¼
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	22¾	23
Northern Central	29½	30
Lehigh Navigation	86½	86¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	92

The War Bounty Debt of the State of New-York 7 ⅌ cents. is, according to the Message of Gov. Dix to-day, reduced to $11,330,000. The General Fund Debt of the State has been practically extinguished by the Sinking Fund applicable to this Debt. The Canal Debt now outstanding is reduced to the moderate figure of $11,330,000. The entire Funded Debt of the State of New-York is now reduced to $21,191,000.

The North-west Road earned in December, against the adverse influences of the Fall panic, $1,019,000, being an increase over last year of $159,000. The seven months of the current fiscal year of the Road, June 1 to Dec. 31, show a gross earning of $9,007,000, against $7,961,000 for the corresponding period last year.

The St. Paul Road reports for the calendar year 1873 a gross earning of $9,046,000, as comparing with $6,957,000 in 1872.

In reply to a correspondent we can state that the Coupons of the Indiana and Illinois Central Road are paid, as usual, by Messrs. Walker, Andrews & Co., No. 14 Wall street.

In our general news columns of Saturday last it was reported, by mistake, that the New-London Northern Road was in default at the Union Trust on its January Coupons. The Road owes nothing in January and July. The Coupons are June and December, and April and October, and are *not* payable at the Union Trust, but at the Bank of North America. The Company are now paying at New-London their twenty-fourth regular Half Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.* on the Stock of the Road.

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company have declared a *Seven and a Half ⅌ cent.* Dividend, of which 5 ⅌ cent. is regular Half Yearly, and 2½ ⅌ cent. extra.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $4,908,685.

The United States Insurance Company announces elsewhere in THE TIMES its seventy-seventh dividend.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution makes its customary semi-annual dividend announcement in THE TIMES.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 17th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,151,253	Increase	£8,431
Public deposits	8,054,077	Increase	1,239,436
Other deposits	17,006,811	Decrease	1,371,271
Gov'nment securities	13,292,161	Increase	167
Other securities	17,183,105	Decrease	435,797
Notes unemployed	12,128,685	Increase	406,135

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,727,430, being a decrease of £95,520, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,477,563, showing an increase of £192,287 when compared with the preceding return.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, AND GOLD COUPONS at current market rates.

We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS and BONDS at the Stock Exchange "on Commission" for cash.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others at all points in the United States and Canada.

We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.

We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking Business generally for out-of-town Banks, Bankers, and Correspondents on reasonable terms.

We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and Europe, and which, at current prices, are every way desirable.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	270	Hides, bdls	32
Copper, pkgs	60	Leather, sides	20,719
Cotton, bales	656	Tallow, pkgs	491
Dried Fruit, pkgs	363	Beef, pkgs	279
Eggs, bbls	433	Pork, pkgs	3,397
Flour, bbls	20,101	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,329
Meal, bbls	100	Lard, tcs	3,090
Meal, bags	7,325	Lard, kegs	758
Wheat, bushels	139,540	Butter, pkgs	3,932
Corn, bushels	10,560	Cheese, pkgs	1,685
Oats, bushels	28,100	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,552
Rye, bushels	600	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,460
Malt, bushels	3,400	Tea, pkgs	561
Barley, bushels	6,000	Starch, pkgs	1,000
Grass-seed, bags	410	Tobacco, hhds	73
Beans, bbls	645	Tobacco, pkgs	11
Hops, bales	108	Wool, bales	204
Hides, No.	144	Whisky, bbls	1,024

COFFEE—Rio has been in fairly active request at very full prices. Sales have been reported here since our last of 3,000 bags by the Carl Potter, and 2,900 bags by the Christine, the latter to arrive from Hampton, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the Cricket (rumored) on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port have been 6,813 bags; sales, 6,884 bags. There has been an active demand noted for Java, and free dealings have been reported, prices closing strong and buoyant. Maracaibo has been quite freely dealt in at firmer rates; 8,265 bags by the Corinth and Sea Bird, sold at 27c.@27½c., gold. In other descriptions, a fair business has been reported, the sales embracing 744 bags Savanilla at 26½c.@27c.; 340 bags San Domingo at 23¼c.; 316 bales Mexican at 26c.@26½c.; and 105 bags Costa Rica on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23¾c.@24c.; fair, 25c.@25¼c.; good, 26c.@26¼c.; prime, 26¾c.@27c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24c.@28¼c., gold; Java, 32c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 26c.@27½c., gold.

COTTON—A livelier business has been reported for earlier delivery, at about previous quotations, holders meeting the demand (which has been mainly for spinning purposes) with promptness at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,974 bales, (of which 1,100 bales were to arrive,) including 2,145 bales to spinners, (of which was a line of about 2,000 bales Strict Good Ordinary and Low Middling,) 729 bales to shippers, and 100 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery show a moderately active movement at an advance of 1-32c. ⅌ lb., though the later transactions indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,300 bales, (of which 5,800 bales were on last evening and 11,500 bales to-day,) with 500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; February, 15 27-32c.; March, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; April, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; May, 17¼c.@17 5-16c., and June at 17⅝c.@17¾c....The receipts here to-day were 656 bales, including 1 bale from Baltimore, and 655 bales by railroad....The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 19,499 bales, and thus far this week, 84,765 bales, against 96,081 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 2,018,030 bales, against 1,793,534 bales for same time last year. Consolidated (three days)—Exports to Great Britain, 31,286 bales; exports to the Continent, 12,742 bales. Stock—In New-York, 82,410 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 769,056 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Strict Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15 5-16	15 5-16
Low Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and moderate request, within the range of from 27c.@31c. for ordinary to choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 27c.@29c. Limed inactive and depressed at 16c.@20c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite active since our last, and prices have been generally quoted 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher. The main demand has been for desirable lines of Western, State, and City Mills' shipping extras, (part for forward delivery;) trade Extras, particularly Minnesotas and medium family Extras, the offerings of which have been on a restricted scale, holders having been much more confident in their views, notwithstanding the reports of comparatively liberal arrivals of stock. The sales reported since our last have been 35,500 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 15; very good to very fancy do. at $7 25@$8 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 60@$7 25, chiefly at $6 85@$7 25; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,250 bbls. shipping Extra Western, on the basis of $7 15@$7 20 for January, and $7 25 for February delivery. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 00@$5 25
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 35
Extra State	6 75@ 8 25
Extra City	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 35@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 75@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 10@11 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand and quoted somewhat stronger in price; sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$8 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon and California Flour inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been more sought after at $4 50@$5 90 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 700 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 85 for the better grades of Superfine, ⅌ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been quite active at from $4 10@$4 50 for Ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, and $4 60 for Southern. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 1,850 bbls., mainly of Brandywine and choice Western, at the current quotations....Bag-meal has been in fair jobbing request at $1 55@$1 60 for coarse; $1 65 for Yellow, and $1 75 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs. Oatmeal at $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been quite moderately dealt in within the range of from $3@$3 40 for State, and $3 35@$3 55 for Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—An active business has been reported in foreign, with prices of Raisins again quoted higher, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bxs. Layer Raisins, part at $2 60@$2 65, closing at $2 65; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel do., part at $2 75; small lots of Valencia do. at 10½c.; 150 bbls. Currants, part at 6¼c.; 100 cases Figs on private terms, quoted at from 10c.@16c.; 100 bags French Walnuts and 100 bales Grenoble do. on private terms, and 150 bags old Wilmington Pea-nuts at $1 75.

GRAIN—A brisk trade has been reported in Spring Wheat, the main purchases having been for shipment, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing, however, tamely, and in favor of buyers. Winter Wheat has been more inquired for, and quoted much stronger in price, especially the better qualities of Amber and White. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 205,000 bushels at $1 67@$1 68 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring; $1 62@$1 65 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, closing at about $1 63½@$1 64 for prime afloat; $1 63 for strictly prime No. 2 do. in store; $1 63@$1 68 for good to very choice Minnesota Spring; $1 59@$1 63 for Iowa Spring; $1 60@$1 64 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 61@$1 62 for average lots, part to arrive; $1 59@$1 62 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 60 for prime do., in store; $1 55 for (about 6,000 bushels) poor Spring; $1 70 for Amber Michigan, in store; $1 65, in part, for Red Ohio, in store; $1 75@$1 95 for fair ordinary to choice White Western....Corn has been moderately active at a further improvement of about 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel, but closing dull. The export demand has been fair, mostly for prime Old Mixed and unsound do., in store. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 124,000 bushels at 85c.@85½c., mostly at 85c. for old sail Mixed Western in store; 84c.@85c. for poor to prime do. [illegible] 65c. for (32,000 bushels) unsound do., in store; 80c.@85c. for inferior to choice new do.; 84c.@85c. for new Yellow Western, 87c. for fair old White do., in store, and 78c.@80½c. for new Yellow Southern....Rye quiet at from $1 03@$1 06 for Western, State, and Pennsylvania....Barley sold to the extent of 16,000 bushels, strictly prime Canada West, at $1 80; 5,500 bushels Western at $1 47½, and 1,500 bushels Four-rowed State at $1 60 ⅌ bushel; market quoted firmer; demand fair....Barley-malt dull at nominally unchanged rates....Of Canada Peas, 4,000 bushels, in bond, were reported sold at $1 02 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been very freely dealt in, partly on speculative account, at rather better prices, but the later dealings indicated less firmness; sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 61c.@64c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, chiefly at 63c.@64c. afloat; 61c.@62¼c. for do. in store; 62c.@65c. for White Western, from track and afloat, mainly at 64c.@65c. afloat; 62c. for do., in store; 60c.@60½c. for Mixed State, from track; 58½c. for do., at the Hoboken Depot....Feed in moderate demand at from $22@$26 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been comparatively quiet but steady since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted nominally at 13c.@13½c.; Bagging at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Domestic Cloth at 11¼c.@12¼c. for light to heavy averages.

HEMP—Manila has been quiet but steady. Of Jute, 750 bales at Boston sold at 5c., gold. And of Jute Butts, 500 bales at 2⅛c., currency; American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Sisal, 7½c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅛c.@2⅝c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14¾c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been attracting more attention on a firm basis as to values; sales, 6,000 Dry Paytandan, 21½ lbs., at 27c., gold, 60 days; 1,301 Green-salted Texas, 1,700 Dry Texas, 500 Dry Texas Kips, and 500 Green-salted do. do., on private terms.

METALS—Copper has been quiet, but quoted steady, Lake, 25c. ⅌ lb....Iron has been held firmly on comparatively moderate offerings of stock, but has been quiet throughout, no important dealings in any description having been made public. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41@$42; Glengarnock, $42@$43; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $47; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36 50; No. 2 do. at $32@$34; Gray Forge, $28@$31; English Rails at $57 50@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $82 50@$85; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap, $38 50....Pig-lead has been dull, but steady, with foreign quoted at 6¾c.@6⅞c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6c.@6½c., gold; Bar, 9¼c....Sheet and Pipe, 10c....Spelter has been inactive at 7⅝c.@7¾c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been more active, but somewhat weaker as to values; sales, 250 slabs Straits at 27⅞c.@28¼c., gold, cash and 30 days' credit, and, rumored, 1,200 slabs do., in Boston, (bought on New-York account,) on private terms; Straits at 27⅞c.@28⅛c., gold; English at 26¼c., and Banca at 32c.@32½c., gold....Tin Plates have been quiet, but steady, with sales reported of 1,500 bxs. Charcoal at $10 50, part for February delivery; and 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $9 75, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$8 50, gold, ⅌ box....Zinc dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been in less demand within the previous range; 380 bbls. New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 70c.@76c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 20c.@23c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c.; the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@77c., the latter rate for fancy.

NAILS—Have been very quiet, and quoted weak in price, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. and 60d. quoted at $4 15@$4 25; 8d. and 9d., $4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 75; 4d. and 5d., $5; 3d. and 4d., Light, $5 75; 3d., Fine, $6 50; 2d., $7 25; 2d., Fine, $8 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 50; Finishing, $4 75@$6 75; Clinch, $5 75@$6 25, ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm, but without activity. Sales, 150 bbls. good Strained at $2 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Wilmington Tar last sold at $3 ⅌ bbl.; market dull....Spirits Turpentine in moderate request at about previous prices; sales, 150 bbls. at 41½c.@42c. for Merchantable, and 42½c.@43c. for New-York pks.

OILS—Crude Whale has been inactive at unchanged rates. Some inquiry has been noted for Crude Sperm at steady figures; 326 bbls. sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing at about $1 50 ⅌ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quiet, yet steady. Linseed has been in better request, and has advanced sharply. Lard-oil strong and in demand. Menhaden salable and firm. Other kinds comparatively tame. Crude Whale quoted at 57c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 69c.@71c.; Crude Sperm at $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 75c.@78c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 48c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 89c.@90c., in casks; Olive-oil at $1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 40c.@41c.; Yellow do. at 47c.@50c.; White do. at 55c.@63c.; Palm-oil at 7½c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

PETROLEUM—A fair demand has been noted for Crude, in bulk, at 5½c., but holders have been claiming 5¾c. ⅌ gallon. Dealings, consequently, restricted. Refined quiet and quoted here at 13⅝c., and at Philadelphia at 13⅛c. Sales have been reported of 2,800 bbls. high test, for early delivery, at 14c....Refined, in cases, in some demand and quoted at 18½c.@19c....Naphtha inactive; quoted at 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in comparatively active demand, mostly on speculative account, at higher and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $16 50, with inspected stock quoted at $16 87½@$17; 20 bbls. City at $16 50; 250 bbls. Prime Mess, chiefly uninspected, at $15; 250 bbls. do., inspected, at $15. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, February option, at $16 75; 1,000 bbls. do., March, at $16 75; and 250 bbls. do., April, at $17; 300 bbls. prime Mess, January, at $15, and 250 bbls. do., February, at $15 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in more request at the advanced figures of 7c.@7¾c. for City, and 6½c.@7c. for Western....Cut-meats have been in good demand, and held with more confidence, with the main of the dealings in bulk stock. Sales have been reported of 500 fresh Hams, 12 lbs., at 9¼c.; 2,100 pickled do., 12@10 lbs., at 9½c.@10c.; 600 do., 15 lbs., at 9½c.; 1,500 smoked Hams at 11c.@12c. the inside price for 16 lbs. averages; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7c.; 5,000 lbs. Pickled Sides at 8c.; 500 fresh Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9c.; 56,000 lbs. Pickled do. 16 to 10½ lbs., at 8¼c.@9c....Dry-salted Shoulders quoted at 6¼c.@6⅜c. for January, and 6⅜c.@6½c. for February, without important movement....Bacon has been actively sought after, mostly on speculative account, at an improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales, for early delivery, 125 bxs. City Long Clear at 8½c.; 200 bxs. Western do. at 8¼c., with Short Clear quoted at 8½c., and 200 bxs. Light English Cuts on private terms. And for forward delivery, 2,000 boxes Long and Short Clear, January, (late yesterday,) at 8 3-16c.@8¼c., now quoted at 8⅜c., and 500 boxes do., February, at 8½c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been quoted ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher on restricted offerings, and a very good demand, mostly from speculative buyers, closing generally quite strong. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 800 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.@9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c.; 250 tcs. City at 9c. And for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 250 tcs. do., to arrive, on bill of lading, at 9 3-16c.; 1,000 tcs. do., February, at 9⅜c.@9½c., closing at 9½c.; 1,500 tcs. do., March, at 9 11-16c.@9¾c., closing at 9¾c.; and 250 tcs. do., April, at 10c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been more sought after and quoted firm, with sales reported of 350 bbls. within our range. We quote it at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams in fair request at $24@$26 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls., in lots....Butter and Cheese without material alteration.

RICE—Has been in more request, and better qualities have been held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 130 tcs. Carolina, common to very choice, in lots, at $7 25@$9, the latter an extreme; 200 bbls. Louisiana at $6 75@$7 75; 425 bags Rangoon at $7@$7 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover has been offered more freely at lower prices, leading to a more active business; sales, 1,400 bags (part to arrive) at 9c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb. Timothy has been inactive at $3 25@$3 50, and Rough Flax at $2 10@$2 20 ⅌ bushel. Calcutta Linseed in brisk demand, and quoted up to $2 50@$2 52, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs.; sales, 28,000 bags at these figures, 60 days' credit.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with less freedom and again quoted a shade firmer, thus checking business to some extent. The demand from refiners has been fair, but the bids have not been satisfactory to holders, as a rule. The trade call has been rather light. Sales have been made of 879 hhds., 100 bxs., and 7,500 bags, including 375 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 8c.; 504 hhds. Centrifugal, about No. 11, at 8¾c., 100 bxs. Clayed, about No. 15, at 9c., and 7,500 bags Pernambuco, (placed previous to arrival,) at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. Some other sales were rumored but without reliable particulars. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 6½c.@7½c. Refining Sugars have been moderately active and firm, with Hard quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quoted firmer, with a good demand noted for the better qualities of stock. Sales, 135,000 lbs. common to prime at 7c.@7⅞c. Stearine in request, with City quoted up to 9c., and Western, in tcs., at 8⅞c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fairly active demand at full previous prices. Sales, 1,800 half-chests Green, 1,500 half-chests Japan, 2,100 half-chests Oolong, and 800 half-chests Souchong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand within the previous range. Sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@11c.; 100 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf Crop at 8c.@9c.; 50 cases 1871 Sundry Leaf Crop at 9c.@40c.; 100 cases 1872 Connecticut Leaf Crop at previous prices; 30 cases 1872 New-York Leaf Crop on private terms; 1,095 cases Ohio Seaf Crop at 6¼c.@6⅞c.; 100 bales Havana at 70c.@92½c.; 25 cases Pennsylvania 1872 Seed Leaf Crop on private terms.

WHISKY—Has advanced sharply, on a more active demand; sales have been reported of 100 bbls. at 98c.; 100 bbls. at 99c.; 50 bbls. at 99½c.; and 250 bbls. at $1, closing at $1 ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been fair for desirable lots, in good part for manufacturing, at firm prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 23,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, part at 50c.@52½c.; 5,000 lbs. and 100 bales and bags domestic Pulled, mostly at 46c.@50c. for Super; 25,000 lbs. Texas at 19c.@32½c.; 25 bales and 6,000 lbs. Oregon, part at 41c.; 44,500 lbs. California Fall at 22c.@30c.; 31 bales California Lambs on private terms; 195 bales and 10,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@37½c.; and 25,000 lbs. Australian at 50c.

FREIGHTS—There has been a comparatively moderate movement reported in this line, with the advantage as to rates in most instances in favor of shippers....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl., and by steam, 1,700 bales Cotton, at ½d. ⅌ lb., as it runs; 4,500 bushels Grain, at 12½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,650 bxs. Bacon, at 45s.@50s.; 2,200 bxs. Cheese, at 50s.; 500 bags Clover-seed at 40s.; 20 tons Leather at 75s.; 300 bbls. Pork at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 45s. ⅌ ton;....For London by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 11¼d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 200 tcs. Beef and 350 tcs. Pork at 10s. ⅌ tierce; and 50 tons Measurement Goods on private terms. Also a Norwegian brig, 227 tons, hence, with petroleum and products, reported on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour (through freight) at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 400 bxs. Bacon at 60s., and 50 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil at 55s....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 454 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 531 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 8s. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, a British bark, 775 tons, hence, with about 5,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Havre or Bordeaux, a British bark, 454 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a British ship, 834 tons, with about 6,400 bbls. Petroleum, reported from Philadelphia; a German ship, 1,205 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. do., from do., and a Russian brig, 594 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. do., from do., (all chartered previous to arrival) on private terms....For Hamburg, a German bark, 419 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 6s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....One or two vessels were also rumored as chartered (to arrive) for Petroleum, for the Continent, but without reliable particulars....For the north side of Cuba, and back, an American bark, 460 tons, on private terms; an American schooner, 299 tons, at $6....For New-York, an American brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—Petroleum quiet and steady; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 10½c. Flour firmer; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 72@$1 75; White, $1 75@$1 85 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall St.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

Execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NOTICE.

The first mortgage land grant bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, (northern section, extending from Des Moines to Fort Dodge,) are requested to meet at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 8th day of January, at 3 P. M., to take measures to reorganize the road.

H. A. JOHNSON,
Chairman of Committee of Bondholders.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Jan. 2, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE, FOR its Sinking Fund, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $27,390—twenty-seven thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th of January, instant, at 12 o'clock, M., when the same will be opened, and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO.,
NO. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 254 South st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING
ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. WILLSON, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by

JOHN B. MANNING,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
No. 5 New-st.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, corner 8th av. and 34th st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

JOHN W. B. DOBLER.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank for election of directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room on MONDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N.Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

Interest April and October.

We offer a limited amount at 87 1-2 flat. As interest is accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 85¾, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. $6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

For Sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
(CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE STOCK,
For sale by JUL. AUGUSTIN,
Hicksville, Queens County, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 1. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874. Secretary.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILWAY First and Second Mortgage Interest due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

H. L. LYMAN, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Extension first mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND Western Railway second mortgage coupons, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after 2d prox., at the Banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

DIVIDENDS.

44TH DIVIDEND

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 201 BROADWAY.

Capital Stock..........$500,000
Cash Value of Assets..........$1,308,224
Total Liabilities..........82,302

Net Assets..........$1,225,922

A semi-annual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JAN. 3, 1874.

P. NOTMAN, V. P. and Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE

People's Fire Ins. Co.,

NOS. 393 AND 395 CANAL ST.

CAPITAL..........$150,000 00
SURPLUS..........143,019 94

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., to cover the passing of the regular dividend of January, 1873, both payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 BROADWAY.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........132,101
TOTAL ASSETS..........$332,101

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL..........$150,000 00
SURPLUS..........155,269 68
ASSETS..........305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY,
Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BUTLER,
Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash capital..........$200,000 00
Net assets 1st January, 1874..........379,644 13

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON
RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th of January. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COUPONS.

The following coupons due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York:

Town of Wheatland, Town of Middlebury,
Town of Le Roy, Town of Warsaw,
Town of Pavilion, Town of Gainesville.
Town of Covington, Town of Eagle.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th instant. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND
YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

JAN. 2, 1874.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, 31st December, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ILLINOIS

TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 273 and 275 Madison st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

CASH CAPITAL - - $500,000

Individual liability of Stockholders same as National Banks.

DIRECTORS.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, GEO. STURGESS,
C. M. LINDGREN, R. T. CRANE,
J. M'GREGOR ADAMS, O. W. POTTER,
WM. H. MITCHELL, H. G. POWERS,
JOHN McCAFFERY, L. B. SIDWAY,
ANSON STAGER, JOHN DE KOVEN,
ISAAC WAIXAL, JOHN G. DRAKE,
DR. N. S. DAVIS.

OFFICERS.

L. B. SIDWAY, Pres. H. G. POWERS, V. Pres.
J. B. DRAKE, 2d V. Pres. J. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Will receive and execute Trusts and Invest money for individuals, estates, corporations, and societies, on Chicago and other first-class Illinois Real Estate Security—in amounts not less than Five Hundred Dollars.

The intrinsic value of Illinois Real Estate, and the efficient State laws for collecting secured debts, insures (when the loans are properly made) prompt payment of interest and principal, and renders such investments reliable for income, and safe almost beyond contingency.

All notes are made with interest coupons, payable January and July, and are secured by Deed of Trust on the realty for not more than one-half its cash value.

Full information will be furnished upon application personally or by letter.

Refer in New-York, to BANK OF N. Y., Geo. S. Coe., Pres.; AMERICAN EX. NAT. BANK, J. E. Williams, Pres.; METROPOLITAN NAT. BANK, S. D. Babcock, Pres.; U. S. MORTGAGE CO., and to Banks and Business Men generally in Chicago.

CHARTERED BY THE
UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on or after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

EAST RIVER

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

FIFTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1874.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7. WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, December, 1873.

INTEREST will be paid to Depositors at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars five (5) per cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

ALL INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.
SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV..

Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will bear interest from Jan. 1.

N. J. HAINES, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1874.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Interest commences on the first of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 124th st. and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest (six per cent.) from Jan. 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.
EDWARD A. REID, SAML. A. HILLS, Vice Presidents.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.

INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.

Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.

Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-sixth Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.

All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.

R. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE ordered that an interest dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

GREAT WESTERN

STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Jan. 3
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Jan. 14
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.Sat.,Jan.10, 10 A.M. | Greece.Sat.,Jan.24,10 A.M.
Egypt.Sat.,Jan. 17, 3 P.M. | Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P.M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 8, 1874, COLON, Capt. CONNER, passengers and freight.

Jan. 17, 1874, CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) ——, freight only.

Jan. 24, 1874, ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, passengers and freight.

Feb. 7, 1874, RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, freight only.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Jan. 13.
ATLAS..........Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA..........Dec. 13
ANDES, (chartered,)..........Jan. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Feb. 7
PEMBROKE..........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Thursday, Jan. 8.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 27, 1:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 17,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 86 SOUTH ST.

Drafts available in all parts of England and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ship or sailing packet, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M. (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.

JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.

ADAM NORRIE,
GORDON NORRIE,
DAVID M. CLARKSON, Executors.

KNOX & MASON, Proctors.
jy9-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS WHITING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of August, 1873.

SARAH S. WHITING, Executrix and
AUGUSTUS WHITING, Executor.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York. au13-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1873.

d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873.

BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
jy23-1aw6mW TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. FAILE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 130 Water street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1873.

THOMAS H. FAILE, JR.,
CHARLES V. FAILE,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
o22-1aw6mW* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SETH ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Henry C. Ely, No. 143 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 29th day of October, 1873.

ADELAIDE S. ELY, Administratrix.
n12-1aw6mW* HENRY C. ELY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENSCHEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Beaver st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of March, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.

au27-1aw6mW* GUSTAVUS W. FABER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, FOR AND IN BEHALF OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, RELATIVE TO ACQUIRING TITLE TO CERTAIN LANDS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK FOR A

PUBLIC PLACE OR PARADE GROUNDS IN SAID CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE HOLDING MEETINGS ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, THE 9TH AND 10TH INSTANT, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 12 AND 2 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 1 PINE STREET,

For the purpose of conferring with parties interested in the awards or assessments in this proceeding.

Owners of the property to be acquired are requested to send Deeds and Title Papers to the Clerk of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau street, Room No. 24.

WM. C. TRAPHAGEN,
JOHN McCLAVE,
WM. A. SEAVER, Commissioners.

Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1874.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address A. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 148.